BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,499—New Series

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTBOER 31, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— POONAH ...	3130	550	J. C. Chapman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA ...	2932	500	H. Weighell ..	10th ,,
— SURAT ...	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th ,,
L. KASHGAR ...	2621	450	R. G. Murray .	24th ,,
— CATHAY ...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR ...	2733	500	M. de Horne ...	8th ,,
— VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell..	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY ...	2726	500	W. E. Breeze...	22nd ,,
— MALWA ...	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI ...	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH ..	3130	600	J. C. Chapman .	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ ..	4191	750	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
— SURAT ..	3142	530	A. W. Adams..	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3600	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To All Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340	With food.	II do..... [illegible]	With food.
III do..... 150		III do..... 150	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday........ 1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday........ 1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday........ 15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday..... 1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	80
	..II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	58
From Naples.	I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	130
,,	..II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
				1883.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct, 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd ...	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin ...	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., d KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 23rd May, 1882.

S. S. TRINACRIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 28th October, 1882. Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on 5th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR,

PREPARED from an old established Formula. This Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and its properties render it a safe, speedy and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Influenza.

In bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3 8
Treble-seamed Balls	,, 4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"......	,, 4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...	1 lb. tin	2 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ...	,,	1 12
Dark Smoking Mixture ...	,,	1 4
Do. do. extra strong...	,,	1 4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture ...	½ lb. tin	1 8
Bright Smoking Mixture ...	,,	0 14
Dark Smoking Mixture ...	,,	0 12
Do. do. extra strong...	,,	0 12
Imperial Smoking Mixture ...	,,	1 4

CHEROOTS.

Burmah Shaped........................	box of 125	2 4
CIGARETTES	box of 100	1 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria. "'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 4.

OPENING OF THE

BANDMANN SEASON.

THE greatest combination of attractions ever offered to the Bombay public.

FIRSTLY—HERR BANDMANN.
SECONDLY—MISS LOUISE BEAUDET.
THIRDLY—THE NEW LONDON COMPANY now on board the P. and O. steamer Sutlej and consisting of MESDAMES GWYNNE, REEVES, and BLAINE, and MESSRS. GLOVER, RODNEY, Mc CULLOCH, ARTHER, LOBBETT, ARNOLD, CRETE, and CROFTON.
FOURTHLY—New scenery by Herr Maurice Freyberger.
FIFTHLY—Introduction of the "Electric Light."
SIXTHLY—Powerful Orchestra of 16 performers under the direction of Mr. DUDLEY WYATT.

This great combination will appear in the world-renowned, celebrated emotional Drama entitled

PROOF
OR A
CELEBRATED CASE.

PROOF.—It commences to be interesting almost before the first scene is over, and retains the interest till the curtain falls. The success of Proof cannot be questioned for a moment.—*London Times*, April 28, 1878.

PROOF.—From the ingenious way in which the plot is worked out, we are bound to say that, for dramatic effect and powerful writing, proof is one of the most interesting plays at present on the stage.—*London Telegraph*, April 27. 1878.

PROOF.—The Union Square Theatre was crowded last evening by a fashionable and critical audience to witness the production of *A Celebrated Case*, a translation of "Une Cause Célèbre," which has made a decided success in Paris. . . . The play was well received the curtain being rung up on five acts, and is destined to have a successful run. It has so many elements of popular favour, and is so well put upon the stage, that the public cannot fail to be attracted.

PROOF.—Nothing could be more thrilling or more affecting than this great drama, especially the first three acts which equal the best and most celebrated productions of M. d'Ennery. . . . The success was complete and thunderstriking.—*Le Figaro, Paris, Dec.* 5, 1877.

Box office for reservation of seats and the subscription list for 2 nights weekly (Tuesdays and Fridays), at Soundy and Co.

Prices of Admission, Box Rs. 16 and 32 : Stalls Rs. 4. Pit Stalls, Rs. 3. Pit, Rs. 2. Back Seats Re. 1.

CONSIGNEES of GENERAL CARGO per S.S. MIRANDA, also of 296 Tons of Coals, Shipped by HICKIE, BORMAN & Co., from Cardiff, are informed of her arrival, and requested to TAKE the DELIVERY of her CARGO, from Prince's Dock as they came to hand, failing they will be landed at their risk and expense.

THE BILLS of LADING may be forwarded to Captain PHIPPEN for COUNTERSIGNATURE at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, DUBASHES, No. 1, Forbes-street.

WM. PHIPPEN, Master.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

WE have TAKEN over the AGENCY of the above Company from Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

AS it is desirable to CLOSE the ACCOUNTS, the undersigned request that SUBSCRIBERS whose promised contributions remain UNPAID will be good enough to SEND the same to the National Bank of India as early as possible.

It is also requested that those who have Bills against the Committee will kindly present them at once to the Honorary Secretaries.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

NOW READY,

LETTS'S DIARY

FOR

1883,

OF

ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,

AT

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
AND
POONA, EAST-STREET.

WEBSTER'S HEATHER MIXTURE SHIKAR CLOTH.

MANUFACTURED by the Basle Mission Weaving Establishment, Mangalore ; specially suited to Sportsmen, Forest Officers, Engineers and all District Officials. Available in pieces of 25—26 yds. each, at As. 12-6 per yard.

Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Counterpanes, &c., manufactured at the same establishment, also kept in stock.

Price List on application.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT.
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TENDERS INVITED for TAKING on LEASE for BUILDING PURPOSES small plots of land varying in measurement from 192 square yards to 311 square yards, and situate at Breach Candy-road, and forming a portion of the property known as Gae-Peepla Wady, belonging to the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution.

The Managing Committee of The Bombay Pinjrapole Institution will be prepared at 2 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November next, at the Board room of such committee in The Bombay Pinjrapole Institution to open sealed tenders from persons desirous of taking on lease plots of land situate on the property abovementioned.

Each tender must be accompanied with a receipt annexed to it signed by the Secretary to the said Bombay Pinjrapole Institution acknowledging that the sum of Rupees Twenty-five has been paid to such Secretary by the person making such tender to an account to be called, "The Gaewady Lease Account." No cognizance will be taken of the tender of any person who shall not have delivered his tender with such receipt annexed thereto into the hands of the Secretary of the said Bombay Pinjrapole Institution on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., after which last named date and hour no tender will be received.

The Managing Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Persons desirous of tendering must tender on the printed form to be supplied by the Secretary of the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution on payment of one Rupee.

Inspection of the plan, conditions and form of Lease and any other information required can be obtained daily from the Secretary at the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

By order of the Managing Committee,
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Secretary,
Bombay Pinjrapole.
Bombay, 28th October, 1882.

TEAK TIMBER.

SEALED tenders (in duplicate) marked on the envelope "Tender for Teak Timber," will be received by the Colonial Storekeeper at his office in Slave Island, up to 12 o,clock noon, on 1st December, 1882, from persons willing to contract for the supply of 20,000 cubic feet of first-class Moulmein teak in Logs and Scantlings (die sawn) clean and free from sap, of the following dimensions, under the conditions named below, for the use of the Ceylon Government Railway, viz. :—

LOGS.

10,000 cubic feet 20 to 30 (not under 20) feet, long, ranging 14 by 14 in. to 18 by 18 in.

SCANTLINGS.

4,000 cubic feet 12 in. by 4in., in lengths averaging 15 to 25 feet.

2,000 cubic feet 14in. by 4in., in lengths averaging 15 to 25 feet.

4,000 cubic feet 12in. by 3in, in lengths averaging 15 to 25feet.

The timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expenses to Government beyond the contract price within the railway timber yard, Maradana.

The tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The timber is to be measured and paid for by the scales of Hoppus' Measuring Book. Queen's caliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior timber be received.

Worm-eaten, cracked, sappy, or crooked timber will be at once rejected, and all rejected timber is to be removed from Government ground by the contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Penalty bonds will have to be entered into.

Parties tendering to state when they will commence and when complete delivery.

The tenders, which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, should be made upon forms which will be supplied on application at the office of the Colonial Storekeeper.

No tender will be considered unless it is on such printed forms, and unless accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons (whose address must be given) engaging to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Each party will be required to make a deposit (on applying for forms) of 100 rupees, which will be returned in the event of his tender not being accepted, but which will be forfeited in the event of his declining to carry out his tender, or any portion of it which may be accepted.

The amount of security to be given and all other necessary information can be ascertained upon application at the Colonial Storekeeper's office.

W. J. GORMAN,
Colonial Storekeeper.
Colonial Store, Colombo, 10th October, 1882.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for BOLDNESS OF LEAF and FULNESS OF FLAVOUR, and for SUPERIORITY OF QUALITY have been awarded.

TEN MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES

AT EXHIBITIONS IN

INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

		Cash Prices.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8 0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8 0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 2 8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, a broken leaf	per lb.	,, 0 12

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,

OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

"THE CRITERION"...	Ices.
"THE CRITERION"...	Confectionery.
"THE CRITERION"...	Breakfasts.
"THE CRITERION"...	Tiffins.
"THE CRITERION"...	Dinners.
"THE CRITERION"...	Suppers.
"THE CRITERION"...	Wines.
"THE CRITERION"...	Spirits.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,

"SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA."

Zephyr, Extra Light, with Diaphanous Linings, ensuring thorough Ventilation.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 7-0, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	,, 10-8 to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of Shapes	,, 10-0 to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees	,, 2-8 to 5-0

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

PERFECT FITTING.

SEASON 1882-83.

ASQUITH and LORD respectfully solicit orders for their SHIRTS.

Fit and quality guaranteed. Patterns of all the new materials forwarded on application. They call particular attention to the NEW COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS specially manufactured for Eastern Wear. The material is very soft, non-irritating and unshrinkable.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

1815—1842.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED WINE SHIPPERS IN INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.

BUSINESS FOUNDED IN EUROPE IN 1815, IN INDIA 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE, RAMPART ROW.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one advertisement.

Our terms of discount are most liberal for Cash, but we allow credit to approved buyers.

NOTE.—That, as we cannot protect ourselves from imitation by competitors of the colors of seals or capsules, heretofore used by us to distinguish the qualities of particular Wines, we now refrain from advertising them.

We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their consignments we specially advertise.

Our prices include duty and dues. We charge no profit on the advance, nor do we take any discount off such. We subjoin particulars of a few of our well-known Brands.

CLARETS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.

MEDOC.	ST. ESTEPHE.	ST. JULIEN.	CHATEAU LAROSE.
Rs. 14-0.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 24-0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN.		CHATEAU MOUTON.	
Rs. 30-0.		Rs. 36-0.	

Half-bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.
PETIT MEDOC, Bombay bottled, Rs. 9-8.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER." WACHTER'S SHIPPING.	FINEST EXTRA DRY. OUR SHIPPING.	CARTE BLANCHE. "SIBADEY" BRAND.
Rs. 58-0.	Rs. 56-0.	Rs. 34-0.

COGNACS.
OUR OWN SHIPPING.

* * * *	* * *	* *	*
Rs. 39-0.	Rs. 34-0.	Rs. 30-0.	Rs. 28-0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT. OUR OWN SHIPPING.	"CARLTON." 11 YEARS OLD.	"CARLTON." 5 YEARS OLD.	FINEST IRISH OUR OWN SHIPPING.
Rs. 24-0.	Rs. 38-0.	Rs. 32-0.	Rs. 24-0.

GREAT NEW REMEDIES ! !

CHAPOTEAUT'S PREPARATIONS OF PEPTONE.

EVERY one is aware now-a-days that when aliments are introduced into the stomach, passing thence into the intestines, they undergo there a transformation by becoming completely soluble. This transformation is effected under the peculiar influence of one agent, the Pepsine, formed by stomach. The name PEPTONE is given to the production of the action of that digestive ferment on alimentary matters.

When Pepsine has acted in the stomach upon meat, for instance, it has reduced it to a state of complete dissolution in the water and other liquids of the economy. It is only then that the passage of the aliments into the blood is possible; and that consequently nutrition can be effected, for without previous digestion there can be no nutrition.

Different authors, Mialhe, Lehman, Corvisart, Kuhde, and recently, Dr. Henninger, have proved that *Peptones* produced apart from the organism, *i. e.*, in the laboratory and with digestive ferments, are identical with those produced in the organs. Dr. Henninger has, furthermore, shown by analysis that these Peptones, whether made with meat, fish, or egg, had the composition of alimentary matter. Hitherto, however, owing to the difficulty of manipulating this class of productions upon a large scale, it has been impossible to turn those scientific data to practical account.

A Parisian Chemist, M. Chapoteaut, a pupil of the celebrated chemists, Pelouse and Thenard, of the *Institut de France*, and consequently accustomed to the most delicate chemical manipulations, has solved the problem of the production of beef Peptone on a large scale.

To facilitate its adoption he offers it under the following forms, namely :—PEPTONE POWDER ; PEPTONE WINE ; CONSERVE of PEPTONE.

THESE PREPARATIONS are, as a matter of fact, *aliments*. Their use is consequently not restricted to any special complaint. They may be utilised in all cases in which the ordinary functions of nutrition are suspended. They are INVALUABLE to convalescents, to the dyspeptic, and to those whose blood is poor, and they may be advantageously employed as an adjuvant to the ALIMENTATION of children and of the aged.

As Peptone passes at once into the circulation, coagulating neither in the stomach nor in the intestines, it does not require to be digested. It is in this respect superior to cow's milk which does coagulate in the stomach and require digesting in the intestinal tube.

AGENTS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND
TO BE HAD AT ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
GRIMAULT & CO.,
Rue Vivienne, Paris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LADY DALHOUSIE, from London, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees risk, and subject to removal at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

H. F. SOARES & Co.
Agents, s. s. "Lady Dalhousie."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to 7 Havildars and about 150 peons of the Bombay Municipality will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m., on the 8th November, 1882.

Particulars can be ascertained on application at the Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Samples of Blue Broad Cloth and Blue Serge and gold lace and white calico, &c., and a deposit of Rs. 400, will have to be lodged with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

THE MOREHEAD MEMORIAL FUND.

FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late Dr. CHARLES MOREHEAD wishing to CO-OPERATE with the Committee, formed in Bombay, may kindly SEND their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY (credit of the abovenamed Fund), or to the Honorary Secretary, 23, Rampart Row. The form of Memorial will depend upon the amount collected, proposals being an Exhibition at the University or a Tutorship at the Grant College, or an annual Oration at the Grant College Medical Society. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

J. C. LISBOA, G. G. M. C.
H. CARTER, M. D.
C. F. KHORY, G. G. M. C.,
Honorary Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S. S. VORWAERTS,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand.
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas of Choicest Importation of the Season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY,
FOUNDED APRIL 1866.

THIS SOCIETY has two HIGH SCHOOLS for Boys and Girls.

1.—At Byculla, near the Railway Station.
2.—The "John Connon" School, Esplanade, opposite Queen's Statue.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. JAMES MACDONALD, in charge of both Schools.
HEAD MISTRESS—Mrs. MACDONALD, Byculla.
ASSISTANT TEACHERS. Mr. RHENIUS .... Mrs. ENGEL ...... } John Connon School.
Mr. D. BHORE .. Mr. C. ROSSELET } Byculla School.
FRENCH MASTER—SENOR PEDRAZA both Schools.
MUSIC MASTERS. HERR SCHMUCK, John Connon School. HERR MEHNERT, Byculla School.
DRAWING MASTER.—Mr. Fritchley, certificated Treacher School of Art.

The education given in these schools is non-Sectarian. All the standards up to matriculation are taught. Pupils from these schools have been exceptionally and uniformly successful at the Matriculation Examinations of the Bombay University.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald receive a limited number of Boarders, Boys and Girls at Byculla.

R. JEFFREY,
T. HERREIG,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.
Marine Lines, October 30th, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

EVERY ONE who has seen the Sewing Machine you sent me says it is really a BEAUTY, and I must add that it has given me every satisfaction.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a LIGHT VICTORIA PHAETON and single HARNESS. Address "G. C. D.," care of KING, KING & Co.

STONE'S—L G G—LIGHT BASS PALE ALE. Just landed a fresh shipment. Quarts, Rs. 5-12 per doz. ; Pints, Rs. 3-12 per doz. BOLTON and Co.

TO BE LET, for November next, a BUNGALOW, Mount Ple[illegible]nt-road, Malabar Hill, furnished. Apply "B.B." care [illegible] this paper.

WANTED, a CRIGHTON PATENT OPENER, now or second-hand. [illegible] price to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Victoria and [illegible] Galloway; the latter has been [illegible] driven by a Lady, Rs 1,200. Apply to Dr. [illegible]

WANTED, a few young ladies to [illegible] Bandmann Company. Apply to the [illegible] Musical Director, Gaiety Theatre, between [illegible] each day.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—A large and [illegible] tion of JAPANESE and CHINESE [illegible] able for presentation. GLENROY & Co., 11, [illegible]

INDIAN JEWELERY AND SHAWLS. Silver and gold work of all kinds, Rampore and Cashmere Shawls, Indian and Persian curiosities Hurjeemul & Co., next Soundy and Co., *Esplanade Road*, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by AUCTION, about 300 chests GUZERAT OPIUM at No. 19, Marine-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 11 a.m., local time. For particulars and conditions apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

RECEIVED a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Meerschaum, Cherrywood, and Charcoal Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Smokers, Companion, and many other new novelties. An inspection is requested. BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, airy OFFICES and RESIDENCES in the block of buildings in Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. —Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

TILES.—Just arrived, French ROOFING TILES, not dearer than Mangalore's, and superior in every respect. Apply for samples and particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

ANOTHER batch of NEW GOODS consisting of Leather Portmanteaus, various sizes Gladstone Bags, Courier and Ladies' Leather Bags, Overland Trunks, Coat Case, &c., &c., also New Fancy Trouserings—at NOOR MAHOMED and Co., 34, Meadow-street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street. The new and handsome Dining Saloon is now open. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea & Coffee, Wines, &c.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following MACHINERY are for SALE at the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Mills, THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILL, at Tardeo, and the DINSHAW PETIT MILL, at Parel. They can be seen at work up to 15th November next.

AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.

TWO PAIRS of SELF-ACTING MULES on Smith's Patent principles made by P. and J. Macgregor of Manchester, each of 600 spindles and 1¼ in. in gauge, one end to a boss, self weighted back and middle rollers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR SLUBBING FRAMES of 48 spindles each, 10" by 6¼" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

FOUR INTERMEDIATE FRAMES of 80 spindles, each 10" by 5" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.

TREE SINGLE BEATER LAP MACHINES, 48 cards made by John Tatham on Lord's patterns, Patent feeders complete, and now at work.

THREE DOUBLE BEATER SCUTCHERS for [illegible] cards, one Machine with Lord's Patent piano feeder and two Machines with Lord's feeder, complete, and now at work.

AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.

SIXTY-SIX POWER LOOMS, under pick, 32 reed space, by Smith Brothers, with chains complete, and now at work.

For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

FRIDAY'S and Saturday's London telegrams were only delivered this morning, but they contain so little of a new character that the delay has evidently had little effect on business in the long run. The London money and stock markets present no change of any kind, and in produce the movements are few. Linseed is reported steady, although partially 1s. per quarter lower. Rapeseed is firm and in one description 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat is quieter at a decline of 1d. per cental in Liverpool.

Piece-goods in Manchester come steady at unchanged prices, except for Twist, which is quoted ⅛d. per lb. lower. Cotton in Liverpool continues irregular, and tending weaker. On Friday the sales were 10,000 bales, and Americans were 1-16d. lower on the spot and 1-64d. to arrive. Saturday's sales were but 6,000 bales, prices unaltered. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10 11-16, but March shipment is 4 points higher at 10·80 cents. per lb.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position, the most noticeable feature in which is the rapid increase in the total visible supply, which has been added to during the week by 180,000 bales. All possibility of a scarcity is now over, and it only remains to be seen how far prices have to give way before the alteration in prospects is discounted.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's receipts	241,000	202,000	249,000
,, Exports to U. K.	66,000	45,000	83,000
,, ,, to Continent	74,000	42,000	48,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,160,900	1,161,000	1,381,400
,, Exports to U.K. ,,	355,000	393,700	486,600
,, ,, to Cont. ,,	213,000	153,100	204,700
,, Stock in the ports	521,000	646,000	614,000
	40,000	29,000	37,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	1,850,000	2,085,600	1,832,310
Do. do. Surats	555,000	328,960	269,410

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	448,000	532,880	360,200
,, London	75,000	40,420	40,130
American Afloat	14,000	164,000	268,000
East Indian ,,	81,000	38,000	33,000
	618,000	775,300	701,330
Price of Mid-Uplands	6⅝d.	6¼d.	6⅝d.
Do. Fair Dhollera	4⅛d.	4⅛d.	4½d.
Difference	2½d.	2⅛d.	1⅛d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday exhibits the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 5,44,423
Public Deposits at Branches	Inc.	,, 4,83,780
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 4,97,634
Govt. and other authorized Securities	Inc.	,, 65,961
Loans	Inc.	,, 32,983
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 2,034
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,, 1,56,706
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 2,89,616

These movements may be taken as of no importance in regard to the general market, which is in the same state of oppressive case as ever. A turn will no doubt set in by and bye, but we question whether it will be on this side of the new year.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at about Friday's closing rates, but after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams a slightly firmer tone was manifested, some of the banks advancing both their selling and buying rates 1-32d. The later tendency, however, was again quiet, and we close with, if anything, a weaker appearance at the following rates for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2·11½	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at 3-16 prem. 60 days' sight at 3-8 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been distinctly quiet on the spot at Rs. 99½ for ready Fours and Rs. 107½ to ¼ for Fours-and-a-half. For delivery in a month, however, Fours have been done at Rs. 99¼, which may almost be taken as indicative of an opinion that the new loan will go at a slightly better figure than was anticipated a few days ago. And there can be no doubt that the tendency of things in the interval has been all in favour of the loan, home advices distinctly so ; at the same time, we hold decidedly to the opinion that the average [illegible] allotment will be well under Rs. 99.

SHARES all round have been rather quiet. In [illegible] no alteration of any kind is reported. Press Companies are weaker, quotations showing a decline of Rs. [illegible] in Albert, Rs. [illegible] in Apollo and East India, Rs. 50 in Sind, and Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are rather firm and in a number of instances Rs. 5 better. Port Canning Land Company are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 245, Bombay Saw Mills and [illegible] Trading Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON has ruled very quiet, owing to the adverse accounts from home. Very little has been done, but such transactions as are reported show greater weakness on the part of sellers. Broach for March is said to have been done at Rs. 216, and good Bengals for December at Rs. 150 per candy.

SEEDS are quiet but steady at previous prices.

WHEAT is weaker, and No. 1 soft white is now quoted at Rs. 32½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are nominally firmer, but the supply of tonnage is too heavy to admit of any advance yet. The s. s. Roumania has been put on the Liverpool berth, booking 2,000 tons at half 17s. 6d., half 18s. 9d. The s. s. Alleghany is also reported chartered at 22s. 6d. nett, U. K. or Cont.

PIECE-GOODS are not quotably altered, nor is there any alteration in the volume of business passing.

COALS are firm, and telegrams are to hand reporting a rise in first cost at home, more especially in Tyne descriptions. Sellers here have accordingly withdrawn for the time being.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	776½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675nl
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	135
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s.	540xd
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100		46
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,000
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	420
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	650
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	875
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	ni	530
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	740
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	190
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,006
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	123
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	2,325
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	845
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,305
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	845
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	910
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	695
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	275
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	955
Southern India	500	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	595 xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,150
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,110
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	540
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	90xd
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,192½
holera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
st India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,325
Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,575
Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
ss Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	392½
n Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	220
. Press	500	......	500	100	480
aub Cot-	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
	300	00	500	25	500
	450	00		6	660

SCELLANEOUS.

	00	1,000	1,000	100	530
					135
	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	120
	00	2,500	1,500	225	2,790
		500	300	...	5?1
	00		10	10p.ct.	10
			5	..	2½
			100	..	85
			300	90	440
					155
				p.ct.	15
					50
					20
					50xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 27th October, as compared with the statement of 20th October :—

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 27.
LIABITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,09,423	37,53,846
Do. do. at Branches	13,97,274	18,81,054
Other Deposits	2,53,77,723	2,48,80,089
Post Bills	32,750	31,917
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,72,905	4,80,848
	4,28,65,075	4,34,02,754
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,80,759	40,46,720
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,90,860	11,84,376
Loans, on Security of do.	15,51,100	15,84,083
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,084	1,998
Bills Discounted	1,15,75,294	1,15,73,260
Stamps	2,789	2,806
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,52,227		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,35,000		
	3,17,227	3,17,227
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,25,063	13,81,769
Cash and Currency Notes	2,30,20,899	2,33,10,515
	4,28,65,075	4,34,02,754

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Boskena Bay, 1,499 tons, Captain Powell, sailed yesterday for Coconada in ballast.

THE brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbur yesterday from Mozambique (11th Sept.), with a general cargo.

THE steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain A. Belke, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownugger, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Bhownuggur, with a cargo of specie and 63 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Colombo, sailed yesterday for Marseilles direct, with the following passengers :—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Jacob, 3 children and one ayah.

THE steamer Colombo, 2,739 tons, Captain Hussan, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Jacob three infants and one ayah, as passengers.

THE steamer Hartlepool, 1,131 tons, Captain J. Pocku, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Mozambique (17th Oct.) brought a cargo of limber. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE steamer Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain William Peppin, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Cardiff (29th sept.), with a Cargo of iron and 648 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J. W. Levingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Kattywar, Cost and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Marshall, Captain W. Mayone, Captain Long, Khan Bahadoor, B. soralyjee, Mr. H. Mason, one European soldier, two Ast. Apothecary, 2 Native officers, 38 Native soldiers, 26 followers, and 567 deck.

THE steamer Trinacria, 1,466 tons, Captain D Ketchard, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (25th Sept.), brought the following cargo :—90 barrels beer, 50 cases brass, 200 packages iron, 500 boxes soap, 25 cases thread, 92 boxes whiskey, 30 cases tabacco, 10 packages glassware, 8 cases table.salt, 57 packages papers, 25 cases slates, 6,346 bundles hoops, 318 bales twist, 6,560 packages piecegoods, 337 packages colors and points, 16 cases glass, 17 kegs nails, 650 packages spirit of turpentine, 20 cases provisions, 350 packages screws, 280 packages iron sheets, 33 packages bottles, 80 packages porter, 86 cases spirit, 50 cases acid, and some packages merchendise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
29	St. Columba (s)	Dumareq	Suez, Oct. 14.
	Principia (s)	Kerrnish	Suez, Oct. 14.
	Miranda (s)	Phippein	Cardiff, Sept. 29.
	Kangra (s)	Smith	Suez, Oct. 11.
	Bhownugger (s)	Nacoda	Bhownugger.
30	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 11
	Canara (s)	Levingstone	London, Sept. 14.
	Maharaja (s)	Connell	Suez, Oct. 13.
	Macmillan	Grey	Cardiff, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Boskena Bay (s)	Powell	Coconada.
	Colombo (s)	Husson	Marseilles.

The steamer Swordsman, Belke, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Trinacria, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bhownugger, to Bhownugger.
Steamer Huzara, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

26 Oimara .... Roy .... South Shields, July 8.
Ballochmyle ...... Rondon .... Liverpool, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26.—Steamer Shahjehan. Ship County of Peebles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
24 M. Meanatchy (s). .... Karical.
Ellore (s) .... Calcutta.
26 Siam (s) .... Calcutta.
27 Chanda (s) ....

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
21 Chinsura (s) .... Calcutta.
22 Merton Hall (s) .... London.
23 Chipra (s) .... Rangoon.
26 Amvoti .... Port Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Incheiutta (s)—75 boxes bar soap, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 500 boxes linned plates, Aba Hajee Tarmahomed ; 20 boxes tinned plates Jewanjee Esmalljee ; 150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Werneth Hall (s)—868 bundles steel hoops, ; Ramchunder Mahader and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi (s)—60 cases oilmanstores and 10 cases medicines, Jooma Succor.

Marima (s)—1 hogshed brandy, Dhmjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Surat (s)—61 boxes bar silver (Rs. 182,231), the H. and S Bank.

Arcot (s)—12 cases biscuits, Volkart Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenice (s)—112 packages papers, J. Janni ; 44 bales papers, Framjee Ardaseer and Davur, & Son.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—162 boxes claret, R. D. Dady and Co.

OCTOBER 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—45 drums spirit of wine, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Incheiutha (s)—50 drums turpentine, and 50 drums linseed-oil, Tyebally Chandobhoy and Co ; 3 packages paint, and 10 drums turpentine. Essoofally Keckabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Werneth Hall (s)—3 cases toys, Abdoolally Tyebally.

Marima (s)—170 packages gunpowder, Heptoola Shaikadum and Co.

Penthesclia (s)—25 boxes gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Corilanus (s)—50 boxes brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Surat (s)—4 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co ; 1 case saffron, L. Naran and Co.

Singapore (s)—50 cases eau de cologne, M. Neveu and Co.

FORM TRIESTE.

Berenice (s)—8 cases clocks, F. Leuba and Co ; 5 cases lamps, T. Knaust and Co ; 4 cases paper, C. Macdonald and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—26 boxes vermouth, , Eduljee Bazonjee 2 casks claret, Green and Gead,

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—411 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 400 cwts. wheat. Dewjee Bhanjee ; 3,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey ; 876 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj ; 50 bales wool. Nuthoo Lalljee ; 41 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 250 bales cotton, Cooverjee Bhanjee ; 8 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 88 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 38 bales wool, Nundram Regraj ; 210 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Goverdhun ; 35 bales wool, Hurridas Goculdas ; 85 bales wool and 15 bales rags, Goculdas Toolsidas.

Ichia (s)—536 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amershund ; 1,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 650 cwts bones Edward Bates and Co ; 4,000 cwts Joowar, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 800 cwts wheat Makinlay Simpson and Co. ; 85 cwts coir yarn, Cullianjee Goverdhun.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 12 bundles ivory, Allybhoy Remtoola ; 27 bales ivory, Ebram Passani ; 18 bundles ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 21 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Forest King (s)—15 cwts linseed, 15 cwts gingellyseed, 15 cwts castor seed, 15 cwts rapeseed, and 20 tons old iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Pekin (s)—8 boxes silver coins Rs. 50,415, Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Deer Hill (s)—2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hermee (s)—700 cwts rapeseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poonah (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—9 bales silk waste, Meitfre Neveu and Co.

Colombo (s)—6,000 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Topaze (s)—2,100 cwts, rapeseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bermece (s)—54 bales cotton, Mearally Canjee ; 82 bales cotton. Hajee Essac Ellias ; 100 bales cotton, Tilloomull Chimondas ; 51 bales cotton, Samatmull Samaldas ; 2 bales cotton, Runichund Fukeerchund ; 75 bales cotton, Joowarimull Moolchund ; 51 bales cotton, M. Bhimjeedhur ; 35 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 100 bales twist, Vulubdas Manchund ; 140 balesc otton, Jaithanund Chellaram ; 15 bales twist, Munsookbhoy Motilal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Steele, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.

Wooldridge, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 28.

Phillpotts, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Deolalee.

Jacob, Lieut.-Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.

OCTOBER 29.

Whitehead, Major, S. Lancashire, on leave, from Ranikhet.

OCTOBER 30

French, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Stoughton, Lieut., 14th Hussars, on leave, from——

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Steele, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, from leave, to Poona.

Robinson, Major, 23rd Madras N. L. I., from leave to Kamptee.

OCTOBER 29.

Davies, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Thull Chotiali.

Toker, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Dinapore.

Chapman, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Bhooj.

Ethebston, Captain, York and Lancaster, on duty to Poona.

oughton, Lieut., York and Lancaster, on duty, to oona.

OCTOBER 30.

Barrow, Major, 10th Lancers, to join, to Sealkote.

Clementi, Major, Judge Advocate Genl., on dnty, to Umballa.

Morsh, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Ferozpore.

Rivett Carnac, Lieut., 19thth Lancers, on duty, to Jhelum.

Jacob, Lieut.-Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

Elles, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Umballa.

Dickie, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Chaprata.

Patter, Surg. Major, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C

Bombay, October 30.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—

Vols. J. Jukes to D Company and J. B. Hampson to A Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—
Plain square Piano .... Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars nd other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRYANT—October 19, at Kurrachee, the wife of Major G. F. Bryant, 2nd Belooch Regiment, of a daughter.

SCOTT—October 29, at Girgaum, the wife of Robert Scott, of a daughter.

BIRTH.

CANNON—October 28, at Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, John Milnes Cannon, Bombay Port Trust, aged 28 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BEAUFORT—DIVETT—October 26, at the Church of St. Paul, Umballa, by the Rev. F. Montgomery, Chaplain of Abbotabad, assisted by the Rev. F. Knox, Chaplain of Umballa, Captain Francis Beaufort, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, M.A., to Adela Hastings, youngest daughter of the late Edward Divett, of Bystock, Devon, M. P. for Exeter.

DEATH.

FORBES—September 17, at Sea, on the voyage to Australia, Florence, the wife of J. Stuart Forbes, and daughter of Captain R. J. Baldwin, R.A., aged 17 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. M."—Thanks. Shall appear.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1882.

THE Russians having disposed of the Mervlis are reported to have directed their attention to subjugating the "Saryk Tekkes." The "Sariks" are, properly speaking, not Tekkes at all, but a tribe of Turcomans who were expelled from Merv by the Tekkes some twenty-five years ago. They are now settled in a district between Merv and the Afghan frontier. Their territory commences at Youletan, forty miles from Merv, and extends to Pendjeh, situated one hundred miles from Merv, and close to the imaginary line marked on the maps as the Afghan frontier. We pointed out in June last that when the Russians had subdued the Mervlis they would attack the Sariks. The latter are given to raiding, and were a constant source of annoyance to the Tekkes. These people are not to be confounded with the Turcomans inhabiting the neighbourhood of Sarrakhs. The Sarakhs Turcomans are the Salors, whom Vambery describes as the noblest of the Turcoman race. The most important feature of this latest Russian movement is that it brings them along the high road to Herat as far as the Afghan frontier. This frontier line is by no means well-defined, and Colonel Grodekor, the "Russian Burnaby," relates that the Jamshedis and the Hazaris were continually raiding into Turcoman territory. When they have obtained possession of the Sarik country the Russians will be within a hundred miles of Herat, and if they contrive to raise a frontier dispute they may even get nearer. If the movement against the Sariks be confirmed, Lord Granville must make up his mind promptly at what point he means to say, "Thus far and no farther."

PERHAPS the two most important points brought out before the Education Commission yesterday were the necessity of improving the calibre and condition of the teachers, and of providing a more practical education for the children. Mr. R. M. Sayani gave some valuable information on these heads. "The present status of a schoolmaster in Bombay," Mr. Sayani believed, "is not particularly good. He does not occupy an important position in society, and is rarely consulted." The social status of the teacher is generally a pretty accurate index of the character of the instruction, and the recognition of the schoolmaster as one of the greatest civilising agencies is an evidence of an intellectual community. Up till 1870, when Mr. Forster's Act established a new order of things, the schoolmaster in England was by no means accorded the status which his education and work deserved. In this respect his position contrasted unfavourably with that of the Scottish "dominie," who had all the advantages of a two-hundred-year-old system of national education. In his own particular line the dominie of the parish ranked second only to the "minister," but the distinction was infinitesimal compared with the social gulf which separated the rector from the parochial teacher in England. The idea, mentioned by Mr. Sayani as prevailing in Bombay, that the preceptorial profession was within the reach of "any commonplace individual," was once a common one in England, and it evidences a very loose appreciation of the actual value of education. When the schoolmaster is neglected, and when his profession is recruited from a class of men devoid of aptitude for training the young, the instruction in schools must be of an indifferent character, and probably under these circumstances the popular estimate may not, to any great extent, underrate its value. It is essential to an efficient system of education that the teachers should be able to command a social recognition befitting the importance of their duties. Without this the profession will fall into the hands of men to whose care children ought not to be confided. What good, for example, can be expected from an indigenous schoolmaster who, according to Mr. M. M. Kunte, the second witness examined by the Commission yesterday, is "at once an astrologer, a letter-writer, and a preacher (Puranik)," or from the Mcolas, referred to by Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee last week, who could only impart a little knowledge of the Koran, and many of whom did not even know how to write? To this degradation and incapacity among teachers must in some measure be attributed that indifference to education among the richer Mahomedans which Mr. Sayani deplored. This defective educational and social status among schoolmasters appears even in some of the higher schools, and just in proportion as it exists will it militate against the efficiency of the school and the value of the education.

The ideas expressed by Mr. Sayani evidence considerable "advancement" in educational matters. An educational cess should be levied along with the municipal rates, a municipal Commission of Education should be appointed, Government supervision should extend to all educational establishments, and "every child above six years should be compelled to attend primary schools unless a certificate be produced that he or she is under the tuition of a proper person at home." He opposed the withdrawal of Government from the management of high schools and colleges, a proceeding which he considered would, at this moment, be revolutionary and permanently injurious to education. He believed that the present educational system did not in any way obstruct the development of private institutions. There is a remarkable consensus of opinion among the witnesses that the habit of educating pupils merely with the view of passing them through the University Matriculation examination is unwise. Boys are crammed frequently with, to them, comparatively valueless knowledge simply in order that the teacher may have the credit of preparing so many successful competitors for the Matriculation examination. In a speech at the Parsee Benevolent Institution yesterday afternoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy condemned this practice and the whole high pressure system of education as being prejudicial to bodily health and unprofitable to the mind. Dr. Hunter, in reply, admitted that "in this country education sometimes pressed too heavily on the young." The question of practical *versus* theoretical education was dealt with by all the witnesses. Mr. Kunte recommended that "a system of industrial education should be elaborated," and Mr. Sayani considered it extremely desirable that institutions for the express purpose of teaching real arts should be established on a large scale, where drawing, painting, photographing, carpentry, smithering, tailoring, surveying, building, agriculture, dyeing, brickmaking, cooking, &c., &c., could be taught through the medium of the vernacular languages. The importance of obtaining full information respecting the value of technical instruction in schools appears to have impressed itself on the Commissioners, for the President has consulted the members of the Bombay committee as to the expediency of obtaining from employers of high-class educated labour an expression of their opinion as to the character and quality of the supply turned out by our colleges and schools. The Commission resolved that several of the leading labour employers in Bombay should be consulted on the subject, and that statements will be welcomed from any gentlemen who desire to volunteer an expression of their views. On the religious question all witnesses agreed that thorough neutrality should be maintained, and in the opinion of Mr. Kunte "sufficient moral instruction is indirectly imparted by the general tone of English literature and the ethical principles inculcated in English reading books." Unanimity was also manifested with respect to the benefits of physical amusements, and the establishment of school gymnasia was recommended. Mr. Hajee Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, however, thought that the best physical exercise for Mahomedans was afternoon prayers, which gave sufficient motion to the muscles. He thought, therefore, that a place should be set apart for them for this purpose.

THE Government of the Punjab are at one with the representatives of the British workman as to the inadvisability of permitting prison labour to compete with free. In his last report, Mr. Dallas, the Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab, advocates the introduction of machinery into jails—"if for no other purpose, to supply good labour for the prisoners and to produce good material for prison clothing." Sir Charles Aitchison, however, believes "the policy of this measure requires more careful consideration ;" and he goes on to say that "the primary object of prison labour, viz., to employ the prisoners on tasks of a sufficiently onerous nature, must necessarily be kept in view, but anything like competition with the established industries must be avoided." We thought that this punctiliousness with regard to free labour had been long since abandoned. The produce of jail labour is happily not so great as to exercise any appreciable influence on the labour market, and, even if it did, there is no conceivable reason why a Government should not manufacture articles for its own use in the jails. There is a belief of long standing that unproductive labour is a greater punishment than that which is turned to profit. For this reason such unfructuous tasks as shot-carrying are retained in the prison category. But many eminent authorities on moral correctives have contested this view, and, as a matter of fact, these tasks are now mainly confined to short term prisoners, from whom it would be difficult to obtain any profitable services. The management of the Punjab jail manufactories shows a profit on the year of Rs. 1,83,041, and this does not include the indirect profit, that is, money saved to the Government by the employment of prisoners in the performance of the various offices necessary to supply the wants of the prison and the manufacture of articles for prison use. This indirect profit during the past year Mr. Dallas estimates at Rs. 1,49,695. The most profitable employment for the prisoners was the utilisation of their labour by the Department of Public Works in making the Sirhind Canal at Rupar. The Inspector-General regrets that no other work of a similar character is now in view for the employment of the prisoners when the work at Rupar is finished, and it is in some part to supply this want that he recommends the introduction of machinery. Mr. Dallas has evidently no sympathy with the idea we have referred to above, that profitable labour is no punishment. He maintains, in fact, quite a contrary view, for, after enumerating the advantages to be derived from machinery from an economical point of view, he adds that "it would, with proper machinery, be within the Superintendent's power to supply regularly a fair amount of hard labour for his prison—an object he finds the greatest difficulty in attaining, and sometimes fails altogether to attain." In our opinion, Mr. Dallas's views can scarcely be seriously controverted. Forced labour constitutes an onerous punishment, whether it be profitable or not. The original idea of a criminal's labour was that it should be made profitable to the community whose laws he had broken. No one would surely suppose that carrying shot from point to point would be a sharper corrective than labouring with a pick-axe at canal-making or railway-building. Nothing substantial can be made out of the objection to prison labour entering into competition with free labour. At present the product of the jails can be fully utilised by Government, and if any surplus remained to dispose of, the infinitesimal effect it would have on the market is outweighed by the consideration that the maintenance and punishment of malefactors ought not to be a charge, to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary, on the honest members of society.

THE death of the ill-starred Sidi Mahomed-el-Sadok, Bey of Tunis, will doubtless facilitate the execution of the last treaty the French have negotiated for the management of the Regency. According to the terms of this arrangement, the French will assume the actual government of the country, while the reigning Bey will obtain a pension of £28,000 per annum. It may be accepted that the French were in no hurry to undertake the administration of the country while Mahomed-el-Sadok was alive. The late Bey was notoriously a feeble and incapable man, but he was not destitute of a certain proportion of obstinacy, and such as it was, it was employed to thwart the French. After the removal of his right hand man, Moustapha Pasha, his resistance to the French representatives became less effective, but it was probably the uncertainty entertained respecting his loyalty that prevented M. Gambetta from entrusting him with the administration of the country under the suzerainty of the Republic. The new Bey, Si Ali, is already in his sixty-sixth year. His experiences since the French invaded the Regency have been peculiarly unfortunate. As the commander of the Tunisian troops, he was compelled to march against the insurgents last year, but was defeated in numerous engagements. His troops had no heart in their work, probably the unlucky prince had none himself, and his followers gradually melted away until the pretence of subduing the "rebels" by the Bey's troops was abandoned. These circumstances, of course, destroyed every vestige of influence which Ali Bey might have possessed with the Tunisians. He takes the throne now avowedly as a French puppet, without even meriting the silent sympathy of his subjects which the late Bey commanded. No doubt he will be permitted to spend his handsome pension without much annoyance. Actual authority, however, he can have none, and, therefore, the French authorities must govern the country without his assistance. When, at the end of a few years, Ali Bey will have been gathered to his fathers, Tunis will, no doubt, be constituted a department of the French political system, and quietly annexed to the present unprofitable possessions of the Republic in North Africa.

MR. WEBB has acted with commendable discretion in discharging the Salvationists with a caution. If any idea lingered in their minds that they were being improperly interfered with, they were justified in bringing their contention to the test. In deciding the point it was unnecessary to impose a penalty, more particularly such a penalty as a fine, which would scarcely have operated as a deterrent upon the offenders. So far as the legal aspect of the case is concerned, every point may now be considered to be decided ; and it is difficult to imagine how the Salvationists can raise the question again, with any hope of obtaining a reversal of previous judgments. To persist in carrying out their forbidden programme would constitute them simple law-breakers, and would probably entail upon them the consequences foreshadowed by Mr. Webb. The possibility of the Salvationists creating a disturbance, by promenading the streets of the native town with music and sanguinary banners, is a mere matter of evidence, and the magistrate has elected to accept the views of the responsible police authorities in preference to those of the irresponsible individuals who were called for the defence. No reasonable person can take exception to this exercise of judicial discretion. The magistrate did not consider that the cases cited by "Major" Tucker, in support of his legal contention, that Sir Frank Souter's order was *ultra vires*, bore upon the charge brought against the Salvationists. Neither do we accept "Major" Tucker's view of the moral arguments used in his favour. He seemed to consider that his prosecution was a violation of the terms of the Queen's Proclamation. That proclamation guaranteed all religions alike from interference. If the Salvationists were engaged in the exercise of their own religion they would be adequately protected, but when they come specially from England with an ostentatiously declared purpose of overthrowing the existing religions of the country, they demand a license to break the very guarantees whose protection they invoke.

THE LAST OF THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 28.

ALTHOUGH the last of the gaieties of the Poona season—the ball given by the Rifle Brigade—took place some weeks ago, as the weather continued threatening district officers did not like to risk the possibility of a wetting in tents, which is always most disagreeable, and have been staying on until the ground became a little drier after the heavy rains we have had this year. Last Saturday week H. E. the Governor left for Mahableshwar, staying *en route* at Bhore, the capital of the Punt Suchive's territory ; and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and staff have also left during the past week for Quetta. The departure of their Excellencies is generally the signal for others to follow their example, which most district officers have already done ; and Poona no longer bears the same gay and busy aspect it did a few weeks ago, but being the largest military station in the Presidency, even out of the season it can never be said to be dull, compared with other Indian stations. There are always some moving spirits, who are ever ready to start some amusement, which will next week be in the form of Sky Races, and from the interest the promoters take in them, all expect they will be a great success.

The Collector has received reports from the mamletdars of Joonaghur, Khed and others that locusts, which have come from the Ahmednuggur districts, have done considerable damage in their talukas. A picture may be remembered which appeared last year in one of the London comic papers, of a burly English farmer standing in the middle of a field of clover, which stood nearly as high as his waist, and his landlord leaning over the gate of the field, remarking that the crop seemed to be a very good one, on which the farmer, never ready to acknowledge a good year having come at last, replied—"Yes : it is great weather for weeds." The Koonbi, or cultivator of this country, in the same way is not generally ready to acknowledge a bountiful harvest, which from the favourable rain-fall during the past monsoon, there is every prospect of there being ; but is prone to exaggerate any misfortune which may happen. Mr. Moriarty, Acting Assistant Collector, during the illness of the First Assistant Collector, Mr. Winter, has therefore proceeded to the places where the crops are reported to be damaged, to ascertain the amount of damage done. Probably, according to the losses the cultivators may be considered to have sustained, a proportionate reduction will be made by Government in the revenues to be paid by them. Last Tuesday night large numbers of locusts were to be seen flying over the cantonment in a westerly direction. They settled on the ghauts, where they would probably have done considerable damage ; but the crops being in most cases nearly ripe, they were speedily cut, and thus much loss was averted. Mr. Jopp, 2nd Assistant Collector, has proceeded to that part of the collectorate, to ascertain the exact injury done ; but the locusts are still settled in large numbers on the ghauts, whence it is hoped they will be driven to the sea by the north-east wind which usually prevails at this season of the year.

C. Company of the Rifle Brigade, consisting of 2 officers and 79 rank and file, will proceed on Monday next by road to Ahmednuggur to rejoin the head-quarters of the regiment there, and a detachment of similar strength will relieve them at this station.

Major Wooldridge, who has lately beeen appointed to the head of the new Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department in this Presidency, has been busy during the week fixing, in consultation with Colonel Low, Deputy Commissary-General for Transport, who has lately arrived from Simla, the establishment of field column carriage to be maintained in each of the three transport divisions and at their subordinate stations.

Nearly 1,000 mules, which have returned from Egypt, arrived here on Thursday last, of which 250 will be sent immediately to Umballa and the remainder retained here, pending arrangements being made for their distribution, when most of them will probably be sent to different stations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies.

The weather was very warm during the early part of the week ; but the last two or three days have been delightfully cool, and the nights and early mornings quite cold.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE opening meet of the season takes place tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at Mahaluxmi Chowkey. Under the care of Bell, the Kennel Huntsman, the hounds have been got into first-rate condition, and are now quite fit. They are taking kindly to jacks, and have already killed and broken up several cubs. At the cub hunts last week and the week before nice sharp short runs were obtained, the hounds in every case showing evidence of good noses, pipes, lungs, and limbs. The new kennels at Bandora are proving a great success, being very airy and open to the cool sea breeze, and at the same time sheltered from the land wind ; and they have the advantage of being situated quite close to first-rate exercise ground and the hunting country of Salsette. We hope to see a good field at Mahaluxmi to-morrow morning. The Flats are now in excellent riding order, and though Worlee Hill is still a little blind, every day is mending it in this respect.

THE SALVATION ARMY PROSECUTION.

THE DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Webb, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave judgment in the case of the prosecution of the Salvation Army leaders. His Worship said.—In this case the accused for their defence contend, amongst other things, 1st, that as it was not necessary under the Police Act to obtain a license from the Police Commissioner to allow them to sing through the streets, the action of the police in ordering them to desist from singing was *ultra vires*, and 2nd, that there was nothing to indicate that a disturbance of the public peace was to be feared whilst they were moving in procession and singing their hymns. And in support of this contention one of the accused, "Major" Tucker, who under this charge represented all the accused in their defence, cited as authorities a case reported in 2 I. L. R., Mad. Series, and a case decided by the magistrates at Calcutta known as the "Open-air preaching case." In this latter case the accused were charged both under sec. 188 I. P. Code and sec. 62 of the Calcutta Police Act, and it was decided apparently directly under sec. 62 of the Police Act, the magistrates considering that the Police Commissioner's order was *ultra vires*, and that the charge under sec. 188 must stand or fall by the construction which is to be placed on sec. 62 ; and in the case cited from 2 I. L. R., Mad. Series, it was decided that the order of a magistrate directing that all music should cease when any procession is passing a place of worship was not warranted by law. It appears, however, to me that the present case is distinguishable from both of the above-cited cases, in neither of which does it appear that any breach of the public peace was likely to be feared ; nor was any evidence, as far as I am able to gather, adduced on that point. Here, on the contrary, all the evidence given for the prosecution was to the effect that on this occasion the procession of the accused whilst passing through a perilous Mahomedan quarter and nearing their musjid was singing Christian hymns, and that a breach of the peace was to be feared. But independently of whether the Police Commissioner had under the Police Act power to stop the singing which it is both proved and admitted did take place, sec. 151 of the I. P. Code appears to me to make it imperative on an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse, to at once do so, although the act (that is, the singing in the immediate neighbourhood of the mosque) which caused the order to disperse, and subsequent arrest of the accused, might in itself be lawful, if it was likely to cause any danger to the public tranquillity. It is, though, necessary to consider before coming to a decision on this point, was there in this case a likelihood of a disturbance of the public peace ? I can come to no other conclusion from the evidence of such responsible and experienced officials as the Police Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, and the evidence of the other police officers, whose avocations in themselves so peculiarly fit them for forming such an opinion, that under the circumstances a breach of the peace was to be feared. I give "Major" Tucker and the other accused acting under him credit for believing that the cases cited by him were so decided that acting as they did they had authority (they believing the police to be acting *ultra vires*) to refuse to obey the order to disperse ; and taking also into consideration the fact that none of the witnesses for the prosecution have said anything except as above referred to unfavourable towards the general acts of the accused, and believing that prevention of the acts complained of against them rather than a desire for their punishment is the chief object of the Police Commissioner, I do not think it necessary, in the present instance, to do more than admonish them ; and it is to be hoped that "Major" Tucker and the others of the Salvation Army will for the future, should they again be so assembled together, at once obey any lawful order to disperse when given by any one responsible for the public peace, if they are doing any act, however lawful *primâ facie*, which is likely to cause a breach thereof. For a contempt of lawful authority and open defiance of the law will certainly necessitate their being placed under bonds for the security of the public peace, or probably end in their incarceration. I may add that in dealing with the case in the way I have done I have not failed to give the fullest consideration to the evidence adduced by the accused ; and however valuable that might be in a civil case when a question of civil rights was under discussion, I feel that I am precluded in this court, for the above-stated reasons, from giving the effect to it desired by the accused.

"Major" Tucker and his colleagues received the congratulations of a number of their friends who were in court.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no desire to comment on a case which is *sub judice*. But I think it would be well for the Acting Chief Magistrate, before deciding the case now before him, to see the street through which the Salvationists were passing when they were arrested. He will find that the street runs behind the Musjid which has been made so much of, and that there is no entrance to the Musjid from that street. He will find, further, that the people in the street are chiefly Hindus (Banyan cloth and tea merchants, &c.) and that there are only a few Mahomedan shop-keepers at the entrance.

Oct. 28. JUSTICE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In perusing the account in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning of the entertainment to the Indian Contingent, which came off on Saturday, I observe considerable stress laid on the confusion and want of order which took place within the Oval, and particularly at the games on the west side.

As blame is being cast on the police in this matter, I deem it my duty to explain that the arrangement made was that the duty of keeping order in the Oval and preventing the admission thereto of all but ticket-holders should be entrusted exclusively to a body of men—200 I believe —who were to be specially told off by the military authorities for that purpose, and that the police were to confine their exertions to the supervision of order outside the enclosed area.

This arrangement was deemed advisable in order that there might be no clashing between the functions of the military and the police ; and in accordance therewith, as I understand, sepoys from one or more of the native regiments were posted early in the afternoon at close intervals all round the outer railings of the Oval.

Such an arrangement having once been decided upon, I must leave it to others to explain how it was that all comers, with or without tickets, were admitted unhindered on to the ground, resulting in the unfortunate confusion which arose, and for which I contend that the police, under the circumstances, were in no way responsible.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Oct. 30.]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was pre-arranged in consultation with the police authorities that the military were to post their men along the outer railing of the Oval and prevent people who had no tickets from gaining admission inside. The military are not in any way responsible for the want of preservation of order inside the Oval.

Oct. 30. MILITARY.

THE EGYPTIAN MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Corporation has sanctioned a sum of money for a memorial to commemorate the services of the Indian Contingent in Egypt, I would suggest that the money be spent in the erection of a permanent "Arch" on the Oval, of a design similar to the temporary one now there.

I am not aware of there being at present any permanent "Arch" in Bombay ; and the erection of the first one, to commemorate the services of the Indian Contingent in Egypt, would, I consider, be a most suitable memorial.

Bombay, Oct. 29. Z.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS.

VIGIL OF ALL SAINTS (Oct. 31).

Choral Evensong, with Sermon by the Rev. Father Rivington, 8 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' DAY (Nov. 1).

Holy Eucharist, 6 a.m.
Matins, 6-30 a.m.
Holy Eucharist (Choral Celebration), 7 a.m.
Evensong, with Address to Children by the Rev. Father Rivington, 8 p.m.
The Offertories (morning and evening) will be given to the Indo-British Schools.

SUNDAY IN THE OCTAVE OF ALL SAINTS (Nov. 5).

THANKSGIVING SERVICES FOR THE HARVEST AND THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

Holy Eucharist, 6-30 a.m.
Holy Eucharist, with Sermon, 7-30 a.m.
Evensong, with Sermon, 6 p.m.
The Offertories will be given to St. John's Native Dispensary, Mazagon. About 80 poor native patients are prescribed for and receive medicine there daily.
A treat will be given to the Indo-British School children on All Saints' day. The children arrive at 3 p.m. Tea at 6-30. Procession to the Church at 7-45. Donations are invited towards the expenses.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 31, VIGIL OF THE FESTIVAL.

6-30 p.m. (Official time)—Choral Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 427, 438, 436.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, ALL SAINTS' DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CENTRAL INDIA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oc

IT is rumoured that the local Governments of districts of Rajputana and Central India are to amalgamated. Col. Walters, A. G. G., Rajputana contemplates retiring, and the opportunity, it appears, will be embraced to place Sir Lepel Griffin in charge of the amalgamated districts. This is supposed to be the reason why the two Agents have been called to Simla to confer with the Viceroy.

Major Bissett, R. E., Manager R. M. Railway, intends availing himself of furlough next spring to have his eyes attended to, they having been greatly impaired during his service in the late Afghan Campaign. Col. Moberly, B. S. C., Examiner of Accounts, R. M. Railway, is spoken of as Major Bissett's probable *locum tenens*, and perhaps a better selection could not be made. Col. Moberley's abilities as a P. W. officer are well known, and his connection with the railway as Examiner renders him master of its management.

A shocking murder was perpetrated at Mhow on the morning of the 26th instant by a servant of the pariah caste. He was cook to a railway guard, and his wife (rather a nice-looking woman) served as ayah in the family of an engine-man who lives in the same block of railway quarters. The pariah cook was exceedingly jealous of his wife, and suspected her of an illicit intimacy with the table-servant in the engineman's service, who had given her presents from time to time, and lastly on the occasion of the christening of his master's child, he gave her child some cakes and fruits which were left from the dinner-table. The paria, who lived with his wife in the engineman's outhouses, questioned her regarding these gifts, and she replied that the table-servant had presented them in honest good feeling, and she denied the charge of any illicit intimacy with him. They appeared thus to have had words the whole night. Between 5 and 6 the following morning the paria awoke and told his wife that he was going to prepare his master the guard's coffee, and left the room. But before going to his master's quarters he locked in all the servants who were asleep in the outhouses adjacent to his wife's room. He returned in a few minutes with a carving-knife, which he produced, and told his wife that he was going to kill her with it. He had apparently threatened her similarly before, for she replied that he was afraid to do so, otherwise he would do it without speaking of it to her. The brute thereupon stabbed her in the ribs under the left breast. She rose to fly, but he drew her back by her hair and stabbed her in the right side, and drew the knife across her abdomen, making a frightful wound. He then covered her prostrate form with a sheet, sat himself down beside the corpse, wiped the blood off the knife on to his coat sleeve, threw the knife on the floor, and lit and smoked a biddee. He had secured all the servants in-doors to avoid interference ; but the woman's shrieks were distinctly heard all over the range of bungalows—some nine or ten—occupied by guards and drivers. Yet it appears no one attempted to arrest the murderer or rescue his victim, and it was not till two hours later that the foreman's malee—the only one present among a horde of servants, European workmen, and the police who had managed to get so far—had sufficient courage to enter the room, and seize the knife and the wretched murderer. The man was not affected in the least, but calmly surveyed the crowd, who feared to approach him. The police then came to the front and secured their prisoner, and he told them not to fear ; that his mother had lots of money, which she would use to set him free, but that he would very much like to get hold of that table-servant for a minute to dispose of him as he had done of his wife.

The previous night in the same cantonment, Mhow, some soldiers were out in the bazaar on a spree. One of them, who was inebriated, out of mischief picked up a ring in a jeweller's shop and passed it on to his comrade, who passed it to the next while they moved on, till one of them put it into his month. The jeweller followed them and demanded his ring. After bantering with him for a few minutes they restored his property to him, and moved on. They had not proceeded very far out of the bazaar, when a crowd of about five hundred natives pursued them and commenced maltreating them. The soldiers were reinforced by five or six of their comrades belonging to the 20th European Infantry, who used their waist-belts freely, while the assaulting crowd responded with latties and stones. Thus the scrimmage promised to last till daylight, had not a European gentleman, before whose gateway the little battle was being fought, interfered and urged the police, who were bringing up the rear of the crowd, to advance, arrest the ring-leaders, and dispere the rest. But while this little lesson was being read, the soldiers and their assailants, who appeared to be satisfied with their exertions, showed their further good sense by making tracks for their quarters, and saved the police the trouble of locking them up. The police followed the soldiers to their barracks, but found it impossible to recognise the rioters.

The Volunteers on the Holkar section of the R.M. Railway are gradually assuming a regular appearance on parade and at the butts, and their CommandingOfficer, Captain W. G. Gilchrist, Ex.-Engineer, merits great praise for this happy result of his assiduity and personal zeal for his branch of the service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Education Commission, visits to schools, &c.
Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on Sunday :—St. Columba (s), Principia (s), and Kangra (s), from Suez ; Miranda (s), Cardiff ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur. Yesterday :—Amizade, from Mozambique ; Canara (s), London ; Maharaja (s), Suez ; Macmillan, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday : —Boskenna Bay (s), for Coconada ; Colombo (s), Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Overture	I Martiri	Donizetti.
Selection	Bishop's Songs	Hartmann.
Valse	Pluie d'Or	Waldteufel.
Operatic Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Valse	Violettes	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Duke of Argyll, Darien, and Huzara entered, and the s.s. Bhandara, Chindwara, and Cambodia left, the dock on Friday ; the s.s. Corinth, Culna, Hampshire, Norfolk, Ischia, and Hydaspes entered, and the s.s. Northern, Notting Hill, Arrow, Corinth, Huzara, Darien, Culna, Hampshire, Duke of Argyll, and Norfolk left, on Saturday ; the s.s. Avoca, Kangra, Poona, Trinacria, Saint Columba, and Principia entered on Sunday ; the s.s. Surat, Colombo, and Topas left yesterday.

ASSAULT.—Chaitram Rambux was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Chimpa, woman. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Tooccaram Luximon, a lad aged fourteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 4-11 in cash, the property of Pitamber Madhowjee. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Murphy, a seaman of the steamship Hermes, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—John Hibbert, a fireman of the s. s. Persian Monarch, on Sunday last accidentally fell from the upper deck into the hold of that vessel, and sustained serious injuries. He was at once removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Amla Mahomed, *alias* Oomer Mahomed, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram of stealing a bale of gunny-bags, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Lilladhur Kaya. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Bhickoo Wittoo, a domestic servant in the employ of Ruttonjee Framjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 39, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.—We are requested to state that the Education Commission will meet the boys of the Fort High School at the Town Hall to-day at 4 p.m. (Bombay time), and that the Principals of the school invite the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the public generally, to be present on the occasion. The Principals regret that they could not issue separate invitations, owing to the shortness of the time at their disposal.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. J. S. Turner, chief engineer of the s. s. Ischia, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police that he was robbed of a gold watch and chain and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 300, on the night of the entertainment to the Indian Contingent at the Oval. Inspector Briscoe, upon hearing from the complainant the circumstances relative to the theft, arrested Booda Sooklall, the driver of the phaeton in which Mr. Turner had been going about on that night. On searching his person, the police recovered the gold chain belonging to Mr. Turner secreted in the folds of his turban ; other portions of the property were found in the premises of the prisoner, while the gold watch was found concealed in the grass near the Esplanade Bandstand. The prisoner, Booda Sooklall, will be charged with the theft this morning at the Fort Police Court.

THE PROPOSED EGYPTIAN GARDEN.—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay has done well in rejecting the proposal to contribute to the entertainment given to the soldiers returned from Egypt. Of course the soldiers deserve the treat and the public desire it, but the cost must come from private pockets, and it would be a very dangerous precedent to draw upon the Municipal funds for such an object. But some ardent spirits failed to see the pitfall before them, and as a result the Corporation has granted Rs. 5,000, to be spent either partly or wholly in erecting a garden to commemorate the event, should there remain a surplus after the expenses of the treat are defrayed. We hold that the committee will be said to have carried out the object properly only if they plant the proposed garden in the midst of the crowded native town, and not waste it on fashionable promenades which have already plenty of pure air and aesthetic surroundings. Let the money be devoted to giving the native town an additional lung, as the late Dr. Bhau Daji used to say. The Northbrook Garden is something of this sort, but the Egyptian Garden ought to be planted in the thick of the town. Even if it be small at first, it would confer a far greater sanitary and artistic benefit on the city if so planted than an extensive and well-laid out park can effect if away from the crowds.—*Subhoda Patrika.*

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived in London yesterday afternoon and met with a perfect ovation. Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Granville, the Duke of Teck, and Mr. Childers were at Charing Cross Station to receive him.

THE CLOSURE.

The division on Mr. Gibson's test amendment, demanding two-thirds majority for the Closure, is fixed for the 2nd of November.

A MILITARY RAILWAY CORPS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Secretary of State for War proposes the formation of a permanent Railway Corps.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians, having no more difficulty with the Merv Turcomans, have commenced the subjugation of the Saryk Turcomans.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT MEETING AT SATTARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATTARA, Oct. 30.

At a crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of Sattara held in the Ghate's theatre, it was unanimously resolved to send an address of thanks to the Viceroy for his Resolution on Local Self-government in this Presidency, and a select committee was appointed to draw up a memorial on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 28th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left for Bombay on the evening of the 28th.

COLOMBO, Oct. 30, 11-7 a.m.

Mail-steamer Siam, from Calcutta, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Total week's sales of Cotton	53,000 bales.
„ „ Surats	12,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	61,000 „
„ „ Surats	4,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	448,000 „
„ „ Surats	236,000 „
„ „ Cotton in London	75,000 „

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½lbs. do.	6-10½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51⅝

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats in fair demand.

The London Cotton market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
Bar Silver	51⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	116

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(October 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 30, 2-33 p.m.—Teheran route right by means of Russian Crown lines.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 29.

At 10 p.m.	74·3

[illegible]DAY, OCTOBRE 30.

„ 6 a.m.	71·6
„ 10 a.m.	80·1
„ 2 p.m.	85·5
„ 4 p.m.	83·6

MR. WEBB yesterday discharged "Major" Tucker and his comrades with an admonition, and a caution not to persist in refusal to submit to lawful authority. We give the full judgment in another column.

THE sittings of the Education Commission for the purpose of taking evidence in Bombay closed yesterday. A final meeting of the Commission will be held at 2-30 p. m., local time, to-day, at the University Hall, for the purpose of receiving and replying to memorials from public bodies.

THERE are to be special services at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon on All Saints' Day (November 1), on which occasion the offertories will be devoted to the funds of the Indo-British Institution. A treat is to be given to the children of this institution on All Saints' day, for which subscriptions are invited. We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge donations towards this laudable object.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, the well-known photographers, secured three views of the scene at the Contingent Entertainment on Saturday. One, taken during the morning, is a capital view of the triumphal arch from the front of the University, and the other two represent the scene in the Oval as the Contingent marched through the archway. The first is a very good picture of the scene as the 2nd Bengal Cavalry made their appearance, being taken by an ingenious arrangement for securing an instantaneous impression. What would have been otherwise the best view of the three, representing the Highlanders standing at ease in front of the arch, was spoiled by a couple of mounted officers riding just in front of the camera, and shutting out of sight the majority of the kilted warriors. Like the sports, the attempts at photography were greatly interfered with by the crowd, who could not be kept from constantly crossing the "line of fire."

IT was recently announced that the Mahomedan National Association of Meerut had congratulated the British Government on the victory gained in Egypt. The Mahomedans of this Presidency also have not been backward in this respect. On the 14th instant His Highness Aga Shabudin Shah bin Alishah Aga Khan, the President, and Khan Bahadoor Sheik Hyder Cassum and Mr. M. M. Cowser, the Honorary Secretaries, of the Bombay Mahomedan National Association, forwarded to Government, for transmission to H. M's. Government by telegraph, a message of congratulation on the success of the British arms in Egypt; and yesterday they were informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government in the Political Department, that the message was telegraphed to the Secretary of State, on the 26th idem.

THE *Subhoda Patrika* looks on Arabi in the novel light of a benefactor to Bombay. In its Sunday's issue we read :—"Yesterday was a gala day in Bombay in connection with the entertainment given to the Indian Contingent of the Egyptian War. We owe the holiday and its social benefits to Arabi Pasha."

A TELEGRAM received by the agents at Calcutta of the steamer Clan Buchanan announces that she left Gibraltar uninjured on Tuesday last, with all the passengers well.

IT is reported that a geological party has been deputed to Mhow, to carry on surveying operations there during the cold season.

NEARLY 400,000 persons have visited the Jeypore Museum this year, some of them coming from places forty and fifty miles distant.

THE Report of the Calcutta Port Officer for the year 1881-82 shows that the "total number of arrivals in the port was 1,074, and of departures 1,058, being in excess of any previous year excepting 1876-77 and 1877-78, when the trade of the port was abnormally large, owing to the Madras famine." The report further states that "the navigable channels of the Hughli do not show any practicable signs of deterioration," and that "the tone of the pilot service is good, and, in the opinion of the Port Officer, rising." This is the natural deduction drawn from the fact that the increase in the number of ships was accompanied by a large decrease (from 46 to 33) in the number of groundings. In one case the vessel was damaged. In six instances the pilots in charge were found to be to blame, but in one case only was it found necessary to inflict a more severe punishment than a reprimand. The number of collisions rose from 7 to 12. In half the cases no damage at all was done; in five one or both vessels received some injury; and in the sixth a boat, which was itself to blame for the result, was sunk. One case only was due to want of care on the part of the pilot. Taking groundings and collisions together, the percentage of accidents to the number of vessels in the port was only 2·1 as against 2·45 and 2·65 in the preceding years. This is not a large proportion considering the difficulties of navigating the Hooghly, though it would be a heavy percentage of accidents for a port like Bombay.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that "samples of soap manufactured by the North West Soap Company, Limited, at Meerut, have been furnished to various corps, and have been favourably reported on. The Secretary of State has consequently been requested to exclude soap from the indent for regimental necessaries for troops in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1883-84. The soap manufactured at Garden Reach, Calcutta, is also reported to be very good."

MR. ALFRED MAXWELL, one of the three gentlemen who recently embarked on an adventurous trip in an open boat from Singapore, and narrowly escaped being swamped, died in the Singapore hospital on the 10th instant from fever set up by the exposure. One of his companions, Mr. Hussey, was very dangerously ill from the same cause, but has now been discharged from hospital in a convalescent state.

REPRESENTATIONS have been made to the Indian Government with respect to the quality of the opium sent to Singapore by the opium steamers last month, the proceeds of the ninth opium sale at Calcutta. The drug appears to have been packed in too moist a condition, the consequence of which was not only a considerable loss in weight, but also that many of the balls burst open and thereby became unsaleable in the local market. A Straits paper understands that an examination of opium in Calcutta confirmed the complaint, and that the tenth sale has been postponed to allow the opium to dry before packing.

AFFAIRS still appear to be exceedingly unsettled on the northern frontier of China. The Newchwang correspondent of the *North China Herald*, of Shanghai, writes of the mobilisation of troops in the direction of the Amoor for the purpose of resisting Russian encroachments, while large arsenals for military uses are to be established near Kirin. This, the paper remarks, does not look much like an *entente cordiale* between the two Powers. Whatever may be said against China, she has never been reproached with political highwayism. She is tenacious enough of her own, but never casts covetous eyes on what does not belong to her. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that if peace is disturbed along her borders it will not be because she has made aggressions upon Russian territory.

MA KIEN-CHUNG, the Chinese official who was sent to stop the outbreak in Corea, is said to be likely to receive unusual marks of Imperial favour, and there is a possibility of his being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France ere long. A China paper remarks that "this would relieve the Marquis Tsêng of a considerable portion of his responsibilities. Ma would be well fitted for the post in one respect, being a very excellent French scholar, though perhaps not very deeply versed in Chinese lore."

A RATHER horrible account is given in the Japanese native papers of the execution of three of the principal mutineers in Corea. The prisoners were led out to death amid the playing of music. While the sentence was being read the miserable men wept aloud, and when the signal to decapitate them was given, the executioners trembled so that many blows were necessary to sever the criminals' necks. Thus they suffered great agony. It is said that when a man is beheaded in Corea he is strapped on to a table, and his head literally cut off as he lies.

THERE seems to be some prospect of trouble between France and China with regard to Tonquin. A contributor to the Hongkong *Daily Press* writes as follows with regard to the recent news of the Annamese embroglio :—"This is strange and startling news we have from Haiphong. Surely the French Government will never submit to Chinese armed intervention in their quarrel with Annam? China is big, and strong too, but she is unwieldy and extremely vulnerable, as she would quickly discover in the event of provoking a contest with one of the Western Powers. Tall talk from a weak stomach is apt to recoil upon the author, and I fancy the Mandarins are not prepared, after all, for a war with France, which, if the Republic has any spirit left, is the logical sequence to their invasion of Tonquin."

A JAPANESE paper, the *Choya Shimbum*, tells an extraordinary story of skill and courage on the part of a Japanese doctor. It runs to the effect that one morning, as a certain man named Ito was cleaning his teeth, by some means or other he let his tooth-brush slip down his throat. Medical assistance was at once procured, and the unfortunate man, who was suffering the acutest agony, was drenched with purgatives; but all to no avail. It was not till the fifth day that Dr. Hashimoto, Principal of the highest medical college in Tokio, was called in. Dr. Hashimoto said there was just one chance to save the man, and as the case was desperate it might as well be tried; for the patient would certainly die, and that almost immediately if nothing was done. The friends consenting, chloroform was administered, and two deep incisions were made cross-wise in the man's body. The stomach being laid bare, it was discovered that the toothbrush was deeply embedded in it, and that, one edge of the handle being sharp, it had worked its way half through. The thing was speedily extracted, and the two wounds, inner and outer, deftly sewn up by the operator, who is said to have won immense renown by the success which crowned his efforts. The *Choya Shimbum* adds that the man to whom the accident occurred is in a fair way of recovery.

ACCORDING to the Hongkong *Telegraph*, the smallest sovereign in the world is the Emperor of China, who only measures four feet three inches in height.

MILITARY NEWS.

SEVERAL Government transport steamers arrived in harbour on Sunday and yesterday from Suez, which port they left on different dates. The Saint Columba brought Surgeon Sykes, Surg. G. Shewan, Apothecaries H. Russell and R. Johnstone, 858 followers, and 2 horses. The Principia brought two warrant officers, 4 sergeants, one apothecary, 9 Commissariat officers, 147 followers, 249 mules, and 2 ponies. The Kangra brought some stores and 1 man of the 13th Bengal Lancers. The transport Maharajah brought Lieutenant L. C. Taylor, Vet. Surg. R. Burke, Sergeant Sharpley, 24 warrant officers, 109 followers, 241 mules, and 4 horses.

WE have received a book of "rules and regulations of the Volunteer Service Club," which has been established in London. All members, past or present, of any Volunteer Corps at home or abroad, are eligible for election; and Indian Volunteers who submit their names before the 1st of March next are to be admitted without payment of the entrance fee of six guineas. The annual subscription for members belonging to Indian and Colonial Corps has been fixed at one guinea, the subscription of home members being six guineas for those residing within twelve miles of Charing Cross, and three guineas for those living outside that limit. The Club-house is No. 9, Grafton St., Piccadilly.

GENERAL HUGHES, commanding the Calcutta District, left Calcutta on Saturday for a trip to the Andamans and Rangoon.

THE 13th Hussars entertain the somewhat limited community of Muttra with an Assault of Arms on the 9th November.

"SQUARE" writes to us :—"Why is it when the Commander-in-Chief in India has prohibited the practice of all infantry systems of attack except the one laid down in the Drill-book, that the General commanding in Bombay will order the system of double-company drill and attack (an idea of his own), which is not mentioned in the Drill-book?" We believe General Hardinge favours the double form of attack, and were not previously aware that its practice had been discountenanced by Sir Donald Stewart.

THE NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual rifle meeting of this popular Association is to be held at different stations on the 26th, 27th, and 28th December. As usual, a capital programme is offered, including twelve matches, in each of which there are from seven to twenty prizes varying in amount from Rs. 200 in some cases and Rs. 150 in others (for first prize) down to Rs. 5. The Association is enabled to offer such a handsome prize-list by the liberal donations it receives. Rs. 500 are presented by H. E. the Viceroy, Rs. 300 by Sir Alfred Lyell, Rs. 300 by Sir Charles Aitchison, Rs. 500 by the Maharajah of Durbungah, Rs. 300 by the Rajah of Bansi, Rs. 300 by the Rajah of Tumkohie, Rs. 300 by the Nawab Jafir Khan of Cawnpore, Rs. 200 each by the Maharajah of Kapoorthala, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, and the Nawab of Rampore, Rs. 200 by the Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, Rs. 100 each by Major Evelyn Baring and the Rajah of Manda. The Association, however, adds about Rs. 3,000, besides the medals. The distances to be fired at and the rules are much the same as last year.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th October, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·803
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	·653
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	72·6
General Direction of Wind*	NE, N, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	234

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Oct 27.—The pressure has increased in Burmah, Assam, and Bengal, but has fallen slightly elsewhere. A shallow depression is reported over the Bay of Bengal, causing easterly winds in Burmah and Assam, and north-easterly to northerly winds in Bengal and Madras. The rainfall is insignificant.

Oct. 28.—The pressure has increased in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Bengal, but has decreased elsewhere, and the shallow depression still exists over the Bay of Bengal. The winds are easterly in Burmah, north-easterly in Bengal, and north-westerly in Madras. The sky is cloudy in Bengal, and rain is falling over the Bay.

Oct. 29.—The barometer has fallen generally, but most in East Bengal. The pressure is least at Negapatam. The winds are unchanged, light north-east monsoon winds prevailing round the Bay. The weather has cleared in Bengal, but is showery in Madras and Ceylon.

THE INCARCERATED EDITORS.

MESSRS. TILAK AND AGARKAR editors of the *Maratha* and *Kesari*, whose term of simple imprisonment was over on Wednesday last, left the jail on Thursday morning, and were received at the gate by more than a thousand people assembled to testify their respect and sympathy. Before emerging from within the jail walls they were dressed in new suits of clothes provided for them, and on coming out were seated in a carriage and pair which was in waiting, and greeted by the assembly with garlands and flowers. They were escorted to their lodging in Khetwadi, where, after some conversation in the hall of the late Mr. Morarji Gokuldas' house, the assembly dispersed. On Friday evening an address of welcome and sympathy was read out to them at Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas' bungalow in Girgaum, at which the attendance exceeded that at the jail, and many had to leave for want of standing room.... All this was well deserved, and was quite voluntary.... On the other hand, we also trust the lesson will not be lost on the objects of the ovation. Their zeal for the good of the public is recognised by the people, and their innocence was even acknowledged at the time of their trial. But mere innocence and zeal are not enough for success in undertakings carried on for public good. There must be joined to them some of the wisdom of the serpent; and it is this which the recent experience of the young Editors ought to impress on them. Comparing their notes of men and things, and of the conduct of friends and foes, before and after the libel cases from this point of view, they will have learnt much; and we also hope they will find that after all even in worldly affairs the deep abiding elements of human nature cannot be safely replaced by shifty principles of expediency or mere utility.—*Subhoda Patrika.*

MESSRS. BAL GUNGADHAR TELAK AND GOPAL GANESH AGARKAR arrived in Poona by the early morning train last Saturday. Some of the students of the Deccan College met them at the Kirkee station and travelled with them to Poona, where they were greeted by some of their own students and a large number of friends, numbering in all about 200. Leaving the Poona station, Messrs Bal Gungadhar Telak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar were conducted to the residence of Hurry Rowjee, Esq., in Somwar-peit, where they remained till 5 p. m., after which they were accompanied by a number of their friends and acquaintances to the English School in Boodwar-peit. Here the editors thanked their well-wishers, and one of them, Mr. Telak, presented Mr. Hurry Rowjee with a portrait of Mr. Vishnu Chrishna Chiplunkur, after which the great gathering dispersed, and the editors returned to their homes.—*Poona Observer.*

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sittings yesterday at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. Present :—The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C. I. E., president; Mr. H. P. Jacob, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, and Mr. Kassinath Trimbuk Telang.

The Hon'ble the President announced that the Commission regretted that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the first witness of the day, had not yet been able to complete the preparation of his evidence. The Commission resolved, therefore, that Mr. Mandlik's evidence, when submitted, should be received as a statement.

Mr. Rahimtula Mahommed Sayani, M. A., LL. B., Solicitor, High Court, said among other things.—I have had but limited opportunities of forming an opinion on the subject of education in India, and what experience I have gained on the subject has been gained in Bombay, where I have been educated and where I am residing. Primary education among the Mahomedans of Bombay is in a very backward state. The proportion of Mahomedan pupils in the schools in Bombay to the Mahomedan population is very small. The state of Mussulmen children in particular is most deplorable. The general proverty of the Mussulmans is one of the principal causes of such a state, but it is not the only cause. The richer classes of the Mahommedans do not much care to give their children the advantages of education, nor are they very anxious to extend their assistance to the children of their poorer co-religionists in the matter. The richer classes are content to initiate their sons into some trade or occupation from a very early and tender age. Until very lately, when the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay established their Madressa, the only institutions for the education of Mahomedans in their own vernacular were the Muktubs, where generally the Mulla teaches Moslem boys to read a little of the Koran and a little Hindustani. Religious education is mainly imparted in such Muktubs. The Anjuman-i-Islam's Madressa has no control over Muktubs. The recent efforts of the Anjuman have no doubt resulted in the establishment of the Madressa, and Government and the Municipality have contributed handsome grants. There is still, however, a great want of Hindustani schools which are urgently required for the purpose of imparting elementary knowledge through Hindustani. I am of opinion that the establishment of a large number of Hindustani schools endowed with a large number of scholarships founded particularly for the benefit of poor scholars is likely to conduce to the extension and improvement of primary education among the Mahomedans. Excepting Mussulman Mahomedans in particular, primary instruction in the Bombay Presidency is sought for by the people in general. The only class that specially holds aloof from it, or is rather practically excluded from it, is that of Moslem Mahomedans of limited means, one of the reasons being that Hindustani, the vernacular of the Mussulmans, is not generally taught in the primary schools of Bombay, though it has been officially recognised as a vernacular by the Department since 1875 or thereabouts. As for the Parsi community, the influential and wealthy members of the said community have already done much for the spread of elementary knowledge among their co-religionists. The influential members of the Hindu community, have also promoted the cause of education with reference to their own community. Among the Mahomedans, except a few well-meaning and patriotic citizens who have come forward to advance education among their co-relgionists by the establishment of the Madressa, &c., the attitude of the generality of the influential classes of the community seems, I regret to observe, to be apathetic or at least indifferent to the extension of elementary knowledge. There is very little of home instruction in India, and its value is not much. The quality of home instruction is in a few cases only found to be as good as school education, but in the generality of cases the result is not satisfactory. There may be found a bright boy of very rare merits entirely educated at home who can beat hollow a bright boy of the same standard educated at a school, but that is very rare—an exception to the general rule. Instances can be found in numbers to establish the truth of the position that boys educated at schools are in any examination almost always ahead of those educated at home. The present social status of a school-master in Bombay is not particularly good. He does not occupy an important position in society, and is rarely consulted. His profession is regarded as being within the reach of any ordinary common-place individual. As a class, school-masters seem to be neglected. No means are taken to improve or raise their status. The majority of them are made to continue in one and the same place from year to year without any prospect of future advancement. Very few individuals having any confidence in themselves would join the line, and those who are in it are content to continue therein having no better prospects, and possibly from a love of holidays. The system of payment-by-results for the promotion of education amongst a poor and ignorant people is unsuitable and cannot attain the object sought for. The real desideratum is absolute grants, particularly where the poor and ignorant are concerned. The system of payment-by-results can work successfully amongst a people advanced in education. To effect an increase in the number of primary schools and to render them more efficient I would suggest that in the first place the management of primary education should be made over to the Municipality, and further that all Muktubs, Nishals, and Pathshalas should be brought under its jurisdiction; that an educational cess should be levied, and that the same should be levied, along with Municipal rates, so that there may be no additional expense for collecting be said cess; that an Assistant Municipal Commissioner for Education should be appointed to supervise the work of schools and to appoint teachers; that it is desirable to have a European as such Assistant Commissioner; that the Town Council should have the power to appoint local School Boards, and that the Town Council and the Assistant Commissioner be authorized to compel endowments to be well en as contemplated by the Endowments Bill. The Imperial Funds should supply school-houses, and such school-houses ought to be well ventilated and lighted and furnished with all necessary materials. These school-houses should be like so many garden-houses where the pupils would take delight to resort, and should be in convenient central localities. Most of our school-houses as they are at present are not what they should be. The supervision of Government, however, over primary education is necessary, and the Government should appoint for that purpose five Deputy Educational Inspectors, namely, 1 Mahomedan, 1 Gujarati Hindu, 1 Marathi Hindu, 1 Parsi, and 1 Christian. Then again playgrounds should be attached to every school where praticable, or otherwise a general play-ground should be fixed for boys of different schools to meet together for amusement. There must, however, be some teachers present on such play-grounds to see that the amusements are always innocent, and that a high tone of morality is kept up throughout. Then a Committee should be appointed to make out a list of suitable books, and subjects like mental arithmetic, local geography, trade-accounts, and native book-keeping should form a part of the curriculum for primary schools. Every child above six should be compelled to attend such primary schools unless a certificate be produced that he or she is under the tuition of a proper person at home. In the case of primary schools for girls a little of needle-work should be an additional branch of study. To extend the usefulness and increase the efficiency of these primary schools rich men should be induced to come forward with donations for periodical fetes, prizes, and scholarships. Then again, as regards holidays, they should be liberally given, and Mahomedan holidays should be given liberally to Mahomedan schools, Hindu holidays to Hindu schools, Parsi holidays to Parsi schools, and so with the others. A break in school-work in the middle of the week, say, Wednesday or Thursday for Parsi, Hindu, and Christian lads and Friday for Mahomedan lads, in addition to the present break is also desirable. I think a Private High School can become as influential and stable as a Government High School provided that it is equipped with an efficient staff of adequately paid conscientious teachers, is intended to be of a cosmopolitan character, aims at enforcing strict discipline, can command a sufficient outlay for the perfect organisation of its machinery, trusts to its own resources, and holds aloof from an abductive policy even under keen competition, has a decent number of private primary schools as its feeders, and keeps its scale of fees corresponding with that of a Government High School. I am not aware that the cause of higher education in Bombay is injured by any unhealthy competition. At present there is a keen competition for service. Even an employment yielding an income barely sufficient for the necessaries and decencies of life is eagerly sought by many an educated native but is not easily obtained. To improve this state of things, all Government offices and all offices over which Government may have an indirect control should be compelled to select their employes from the educated classes. Of the higher appointments also a certain number should be reserved for natives alone.

Do you think there is any truth in the statement that the attention of teachers and pupils is unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University?—I think there is some truth in the statement that the attention of teachers and pupils is in some measure unduly directed to the University Entrance Examination. The fact is that people are inclined to judge of the merits of a school by the number of candidates it passes at the said examination. They seem to regard the result of the Matriculation Examination as the only criterion of the merits of a school, and hence it is that teachers and particularly the heads of schools are, as it were, constrained to attach undue importance to the said examination at the sacrifice and to the neglect of the lower classes. This tends in a great measure to the extension of the cramming system so much in vogue at present. The number of pupils in the secondary schools who present themselves for the University Entrance Examination is unduly large when compared with the employments open to them. Our secondary schools bring forth but theoretical men, whereas the country requires a larger number than that already in existence of what may be called practical men, and this end could be secured by imparting a sound and substantial knowledge of the things required and not by making a parade of the subjects taught superficially. The establishment of a number of Industrial Arts, Schools, and Colleges and inducements in the shape of scholarships and otherwise to the rising young generation to avail themselves of the benefit of the practical instruction imparted therein is extremely necessary. There should be agricultural schools on a large scale and there should also be established engineering schools, and knowledge in such schools should be imparted in the vernacular of the province. In our present system of education there is more of theory than practice, and I should consider it extremely desirable that institutions for the express purpose of teaching real arts should be established on a large scale, where drawing, painting, photographing, carpentry, smithering, tailoring, surveying, building, agriculture, dyeing, brick-making, culinary, &c., &c., can be taught, but knowledge in all such schools should be imparted through the medium of the vernacular languages. Boys of extremely poor parents may be admitted free into such schools.

Does the University curriculum afford a sufficient training for teachers in secondary schools, or are special normal schools needed for the purpose?—Raw matriculated men who have never crossed the threshold of a college take a long time to become good and sucessful teachers. They require special training. The University curriculum is not sufficient for the purpose. Special normal schools, if founded for the purpose, would be productive of immense good.

What effect do you think that the withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges would have upon the spread of education and the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes?—The withdrawal of Government to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges cannot but be attended with a permanent injury to the cause of education. It cannot but exercise a pernicious influence on the spread of education, nor is it likely at present to foster the growth of a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes. If Government were to withdraw to a large extent from the direct management of schools or colleges the standard of Collegiate instruction would certainly deteriorate and the cause of High Schools would be permanently injured. The course of Government schools and colleges does not include any definite instruction in duty and the principles of moral conduct. As to duty and the principles of moral conduct, what little the scholars learn at schools, they learn but incidentally. The extremely limited knowledge which they gain on the subject is derived from a study of a book like the Moral Class Book or such other moral tales or narratives which they may happen to read in class. Impressive lectures on this subject, if given by fixed turns to a certain number of classes by the heads of schools and colleges, would, I have no doubt, be attended with practically beneficial results.

How far do you consider it necessary for European Professors to be employed in colleges educating up to the B.A. Standard? So far as the English Language and literature, logic, and moral philosophy, and other abstruse sciences, History and Political Economy, and Latin and other Classics the expenditure of collegiate institutions by the employment of such Native Professors for the said purposes.

The witness was briefly cross-examined by Mr. Lee-Warner.

Mr. M. M. Kunte, Acting Principal, Gujarat College, said among other things. I have been the Head Master of high schools in different provinces. I have had, therefore, opportunities of knowing their working and the working of Anglo-Vernacular or ancillary schools. I was for some time the Principal of the training College of Hyderabad in Sind, and I am now Acting Principal and Professor of English literature in the Gujarat College. I think that the system of primary education in the different provinces I know is placcd on a sound basis, and meets the requirements of the people so far as their surroundings are changed by the British rule. Primary education has made progress as the popular demand for it has grown. Primary education is to be considered under two heads—the Government system of primary education, and the indigenous schools. Primary instructions is sought for by particular classes only. Mahomedans hold aloof from it. The cause of this is that the Mahomedans are to be divided into two classes, genuine Mahomedans and mere converts from the classes of the Hindu community, not intellectually disposed, these converts being made between the twelfth and eighteenth centuries. Genuine Mahomedans still persist in securing for their children a Persian education, and are not behind the most cal Languages of the West are concerned, it is absolutely necessary for European Professors to be employed in colleges, and it is really for the benefit of the college-students to have such professors. As for Mathematics and the Classical Languages of the East, Native Professors would equally serve the purpose, and some saving might also be effected in forward Hindus in intelligence, and in general information. Converts from classes not intellectually disposed, they have never sought education nor followed intellectual pursuits. They are engaged in agriculture in the province of Sind and in the Deccan; in the Southern Mahratha Country and Gujarat, they are petty dealers, peons and sepoys and handicraftsmen. Intellectually they are just what the large mass of *Kunbis* is. Mahárs and Dheds are practically excluded from primary education, partly because they do not seek it in the right way, and partly because they form a small community, the habits and manners of which the Hindus consider to be filthy, and with which they decline to associate from a feeling perhaps similar to that which causes Europeans and Eurasians to decline to send their children to schools taught by natives. The influential classes are not yet prepared religiously and socially to see their children learn in a school along with Mahars and Dheds. They are not, however, opposed to the extention of elementary secular knowledge to every class of society, provided their religious feeling is not in any way offended. The classes of the Kolis and the Bhils in Gujarat, the Jauts in Sind, and the Dhangars and others in Maharastra are situated exactly like the Mahomedans. They are behind-hand in seeking any kind of education, especially an English education. Indigenous schools exist in numbers in the different provinces with which I have had to do. Exhaustive statistics about their number, the attendance of each, their results, their income and expenditure, cannot be obtained. An indigenous school-master is at once an astrologer, a letter-writer, and a preacher (Puranik.) Mahomedan priests and Jain priests teach some young men in a sort of school. So also Brahmin priests teach small schools of their own. There is little or no home instruction. Some are instructed by private individuals. Few educated at home or by private individuals pass the Public Service test. Elementary instruction worthy the name cannot be depended upon, if left to itself. I am not aware of any systematic private agency. All Vernacular and middle class schools, and every Municipality should be bound by an enactment to spend at least a certain sum of money on education in the district under its charge. The indigenous schools, the Government primary schools and middle class schools in each town should be administered by its Municipality. The Government system of primary education is sufficient so far as it goes. I think it should be let alone. The Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency has passed through three epochs. Mr. Howard systematized the colleges; Sir A. Grant placed the High Schools upon a proper footing; Mr. J. B. Peile promulgated a scheme to give a tone to primary education, and now the educational system of primary instruction is passing through a fourth epoch of steady but sure development and consolidation. Beyond Government primary schools are indigenous schools to reach which the Educational Department is attempting in its fourth epoch. The private schools in Poona and Bombay show that they have passed the stage of mere experiments and that a beginning is seriously made. If they show steadiness, they should obtain grants-in-aid, and their results awaited. I believe as the University produces more graduates, there will be an extension of private schools; and then the mettle of Government High Schools will be adequately tested. Then if the Government High Schools be sufficiently self-supporting, they are national schools, and cannot be interfered with. In the meantime I do not believe that there are any gentlemen able to aid in the establishment of schools and colleges on the grant-in-aid system to the exclusion of Government institutions. When a Government school is sufficiently self-supporting by the side of a private school, and when decidedly higher fees are paid to it by the people, and when boys attend it in preference to a private school, it is a national school, though controlled by Government. I do not, therefore, see any antagonism between such a Government school and a private school. Let both fairly compete—the one entirely under Government corntrol, and the other partially, so far as it is affected by the grant-in-aid system. In the meantime, private schools by a development under the grant-in-aid system should overtake the national schools, and show a stability of administration. To accomplish this, the development of education in the country is the only necessity: time is the only remedy.

Have you any remarks to offer on the principles of the grant-in-aid system, or the details of its administration? Are the grants adequate in the case of (*a*) Colleges, (*b*) Boys' schools, (*c*) Girls' schools, (*d*) Normal schools?—Technical Colleges, like the Grant Medical College in Bombay, the College of Science in Poona, and the Law School in Bombay, and the School of Art, should be supported by Government, though special care should be taken to reconsider from time to time the rate of fees charged and by gradually enhancing it to make them as self-supporting as possible. The Colleges to be considered are the Elphinstone College, in Bombay, the Deccan College in Poona. The Gujarat College, the Rajaram College of Kolhapur, and the Baroda College are real private institutions. The Elphinstone College has its trust; and its income from the trust. The Deccan College ought to have had a trust; because a large amount of money granted by the Peshwas to the encouragement of literature and philsophy has been absorbed by Government.

What classes principally avail themselves of Government or aided schools and colleges for the education of their children? How far is the complaint well founded, that the wealthy classes do not pay enough for such education? What is the rate of fees payable for higher education in your province, and do you consider it adequate?—Classes that seek service under Government—high castes whose energy is not otherwise engaged. Wealthy classes pay adequately so far as the fees of schools and colleges are concerned. A desire of English education has been gradually growing; and with the growth the rate of monthly fees has been gradually raised.

Is it in your opinion possible for a non-Government institution of the higher order to become influential and stable when in direct competition with a similar Government institution? If so, under what conditions do you consider that it might become so?—The St. Xavier's institution has prospered. It is influential and stable, though there is direct competition with a similar Government institution; because it fosters the pride of a particular class, and maintains proper discipline and thorough administration. Other schools do not compete with Government schools. There can be competition between individuals equally situated. Mission schools and private schools charge directly lower fees and simply undersell Government or National schools. Let the Mission schools, private schools, and national schools charge fees equally. But if it be said that they make education cheap; then the results of such schools require to be considered. Except in Poona and Bombay, the question of such competition does not in fact exist. The attention of teachers and pupils is not unduly directed to the University Entrance Examination. Young men take up or are allowed to take up their own vernacular, and thus many directly enter upon active life when they leave school. They make clever clerks, sharp railway and telegraph servants, and some have become successful merchants. Some are able to administer their private estates. The University curriculum affords an amply sufficient training for teachers in secondary schools, and no special normal schools are, therefore, necessary. Masters in secondary schools are invariably employed on probation, and are placed generally under experienced head masters in charge of large and well regulated high schools. And this arrangement answers the purpose adequately. The present arrangements of the Educational Department do not in any way interfere with the free development of private institutions; nor do they check the development of natural character and ability; nor interfere with the development of a useful vernacular literature because the vernacular literature in Maharastra and Gujarat is fast developing: vide the quarterly lists of vernacular publications; the vernacular newspapers are multiplying; for associations, either religious or political, are worked by those who have been educated in high schools and colleges; the class of educated pleaders is already large enough. Educated Indians have opened and worked private schools so far as they exist, and Indian medical practitioners have developed medical dispensaries in large towns and cities. All this is achieved generally by those educated in Government schools. In a complete scheme of education for India, what parts can, in your opinion, be most effectively taken by the State and by other agencies? The colleges should be maintained for some time by the State. The high schools should be, as far as practicable, self-supporting and under direct Government control. The ancillary schools and primary schools in towns should be under local municipalities, the village primary schools under local boards. The indigenous schools should be also left entirely to the control of local boards. Mission schools and private schools may go in for grants-in-aid. At present the withdrawal of Government from high schools and colleges would be simply revolutionary. I have already stated how Government can gradually withdraw from the direct management of schools and colleges. Government high schools show a tendency to become self-supporting. Though colleges have their own funds, they are not yet self-supporting. To make them self-supporting should be aimed at. Government can withdraw from primary education, *see* my reply to question 7. At the present time, a general withdrawal would be revolutionary and cause confusion. There is considerable competition between private schools and Government high schools and colleges in Bombay and Poona. The competition helps the cause of education. The high schools under the direct management of Government keep up the standard of excellence. When high schools and colleges become self-supporting, education will advance. Then a sufficient number of enterprising independent Indian gentlemen will set to work. Sufficient moral instruction is indirectly imparted by the general tone of English literature and the ethical principles inculcated in English reading-books. My recommendation is that thorough religious neutrality should be observed. Gymnasia are attached to most of the high schools. In Gujarat cricket clubs are encouraged. There was recently a match between the elevens of the Surat and Ahmedabad high schools. It excited great interest. Such cricket-clubs should be established in connection with schools and colleges, and such matches, encouraged. Boating as in the case of the Deccan College, should also be encouraged. Simple drill may be recognized in some large schools and colleges so that the State may easily obtain recruits for its army. The subject of the want of recruits deserves consideration from this point of view. A Brahmin young man from the highest class in the Poona High School voluntarily joined a cavalry-regiment sent into Afghanistan.

What do you regard as the chief defects, other than any to which you have already referred, that experience has brought to light in the educational system as it has been hitherto administered? What suggestions have you to make for the remedy of such defects? The Education Department is a gradual growth with its distinct historical epochs. In the present fourth epoch of slow but steady progress and consolidation the School of Art in Bombay has been required to train drawing masters for the high schools. The want is not yet supplied. The Engineering College in Poona has been converted into a College of Science. Agriculture and Forestry are now taught; and ancillary classes for teaching agriculture are formed in different places. There is a workshop attached to the College of a Science of Poona, but no ancillary schools of industry are established in the country. People in Pandharpur and other places have come forward, thus showing a desire for industrial education. But no connection is as yet established between the School of Art in Bombay and the classes for teaching drawing in the high schools; nor is the idea—of developing industrial education and of making the workshop in the College of Science really useful—worked out. Up to this time the materials, that is, intelligent young men fairly educated in secondary schools have not been available. Industrial schools can be easily opened with the assistance of local boards. Scholarships in the School of Art should be awarded to those intelligent young men in the high schools, who distinguish themselves in drawing, plain and perspective, instead of being awarded to young men in Bombay as at present. A system of industrial education should be elaborated. The Educational Department aspires in this direction, but the great defect is the want of funds. The officers in the Educational Department do not take too exclusive an interest in higher education. They cannot do so. The Department of Public Instruction is controlled by the Director of Public Instruction and is regulated by the local Government and by the Secretary of State. If by practical men be meant non-University men, who have simply had the merit of practical experience in teaching, they are out of place in secondary schools and colleges. University men are essential. For the inspectorial staff, teachers of experience are alone qualified.

Does a strict interpretation of the principle of religious neutrality require the withdrawal of the Government from the direct management of colleges and schools? The Government of India is a personal embodiment of the principle of religious neutrality. Public instruction being a duty of Government, and religious neutrality being guaranteed in the Proclamation of 1857 and in the Despatch of 1854, it is absolutely necessary that Government should not withdraw from the direct management of schools and colleges. So long as English is the language of lectures and examinations, University professorships are out of the question. They would, if established, tell on the quality of high education. What is essential now is responsible teachers who are bound to show results.

In the event of the Government withdrawing from the direct management of higher institutions generally, do you think it desirable that it should retain under direct management one college in each province as a model to other colleges; and if so, under what limitations or conditions? A Government high school which is patronized by the people inasmuch as it charges decidedly higher fees and which is almost self-supporting, is a national school though under the direct management of Government Government ought not to withdraw from such schools. High schools in different Zillas are model schools.

How far do you consider it necessary for European professors to be employed in colleges educating up to the B. A standard? As far as the services of duly qualified Indians in this Presidency cannot be secured; but in Madras and other provinces Indians are employed. I am not aware of any college being permanently under Native management. For some time European professors worked well under Mr. K. L. Chhatre in the Deccan College.

How far would Government be justified in withdrawing from any existing school or college, in places where any class of the population objects to attend the only alternative institution on the ground of its religious teaching?—Government should spend money on public instruction in all places where education has not made progress sufficient to make Government schools self-supporting and should maintain its own schools by the side of those which seek to proselytize the people. Religious neutrality necessitates this. The success of high schools in the Bombay Presidency has established that they specially thrive under Native management, and it is time that Natives should be Professors. The former rules of grants-in-aid are liberal enough; the system itself being simple and practicable.

The witness was briefly cross-examined by Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Telang, but nothing important was elicited.

Mr. Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi said among other things.—I formerly had some connection with the Bombay Educational Department. I have also travelled in the country from time to time in connection with education, and I am well acquainted with the state of Muhammadan education in the Bombay Presidency. I have been by profession a Munshi (teacher of native languages to Europeans) since 1841. In the latter part of 1866 I was appointed Deputy Educational Inspector in Berar by the late Dr. Sinclair, LL.D., but after a few months I was obliged to resign the appointment owing to the unsuitable climate. I opened a correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction, and succeeded in the establishment of two training classes, one at Ahmedabad and the other at Poona. Several Hindustani schools were opened in Bombay at my suggestion, for one of which I had to pay pecuniary aid for a period of six months. In the year 1876 my humble efforts were crowned with great success by the founding of the Muhammadan society called the Anjuman-i-Islam whose doings are well known to the public, to which I acted as an honorary secretary for a whole year. The system of primary education in this Presidency regarding others than Mussulmans, is, in my opinion, what it ought to be. But with respect to Muhammadans I can safely say that very little has been done. That is to say that although about a hundred Hindustani schools are in existence in this Presidency, they are of no use except teaching simply Hindustani. The system of primary education of Muhammadans has not been placed on a sound basis, and is not capable of development up to the requirement of the community. Primary instruction in this presidency is sought for by the people in general. No particular class holds aloof from it, nor is any class excluded from it. The attitude of the influential classes towards the extension of elementary knowledge to every class of society is very liberal; inasmuch as the Municipality of Bombay gives annually Rs. 12,000 for extension of primary education in Bombay; in addition to which it has recently granted Rs. 5,000 to the Anjuman-i-Islam for the same purpose. There are three kinds of indigenous schools in this Presidency. Indigenous schools can be turned to good account by inducement of employment. There are no self-supporting schools of secular instruction, which might accept the State aid. There is no school for Mussalmans in this Presidency which receives a grant-in-aid; except the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam in Bombay, to the best of my knowledge. Government, in my opinion, should not at all depend on private efforts, whether aided or unaided for elementary instruction in rural districts. No management of whatever instruction should be entrusted to Municipal Committees; but primary education should be supported by them. A slight increase in the house-tax, if necessary, will be the best security in case of failure by municipalities to make sufficient provision for primary education in cities and towns. In this Presidency there are but a few Mahomedans well educated in English. Hardly any well educated Mahomedan is to be found even for a good Government service, not to speak of their readily finding remunerative employment. For instance, Muhammadan Deputy Inspectors and good teachers are not to be had at all at present though wanted. The Government withdrawal from the management of schools or colleges to whatever extent will produce a great obstacle in the way of education. Local exertions cannot be relied upon in the matter of education, as there are different religions prevailing in this Presidency; hence concordance can hardly be expected among them. In a few Government and private schools and colleges gymnasiums have been established. I would suggest there should be gymansiums, swimming baths, small gardens and playing grounds in all the educational institutions. The best physical exercise I can suggest, for Mahomedans only, is to set apart a place for their afternoon prayers, which gives sufficient motion to their muscles neeedded for exercise. Besides this, there are several other advantages also. In the matter of English education the circumstances of Muhammadans are really such as to require exceptional patronage and special attention of the paternal Government. These circumstances are chiefly due to their proverty and gross neglect by the Government. The Government has been good enough to pay rupees five hundred per month to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay since October 1880 for the improvement of education among the Mussalmans, which is comparatively very little indeed.

The witness was shortly cross-examined by Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Jacob; and the sittings of the Commission for the purpose of taking evience closed.

The following letter was presented to the Commission :—

The Hon. W. W. Hunter,
President, Education Commission.

Dear Sir,—My experiences are, I fear, too limited to be useful, and when you ask me what I think of "the quality of the men whom our system of education turns out," I can only reply professionally as the editor of an English newspaper.

I have frequently endeavoured to use these contributions in the hope of some mutual benefit, and to see if I could not get behind the native view of things. But these contributions require so much revision and re-writing before they are presentable, that the result is not worth the trouble. I note the same faults in all the native journals published in English on this side of India. Two or three of them contain excellent contributions from influential outside contributors, but the editorial matter—the work for the most part of of young University men—is written in an inflated Latinized style, without much regard for the ordinary rules of English composition.

Of course I do not refer here to experts whose tributions are worth re-writing, or to natives who in their business or professions have mixed with Europeans, and have something to say, and say it well. I speak only of a class who would be glad at home, after their college days are over and before their professional responsibilities commence, to add to their incomes by a little journalistic work.

It is worse with the unsolicited correspondence we receive from "educated natives;" and we have had much difficulty in obtaining simple translations from the vernacular journals. Even as press-readers, where nothing more than a technical knowledge of English is required, "educated natives" are of little use as compared with any Eglishmen, whether born here or at home, and, I might almost add, whether "educated" or not.

The reporters require, of course, a special office training; and here again my opinion of "educated natives" is not favourable, though it is fair to add that we have one notable exception in our office. Judging from general impressions as well as from personal experience, I should say that the present system of education is not sufficiently practical. It may not be the business of a university to turn out good book-keepers or trained short-hand writers, but the ability to write good correct English, whether for professional or commercial purposes, is surely desirable. I doubt whether it is the business of a university to admit men of the stamp I refer to at all. For ordinary business purposes I should prefer a lad trained at a good High School, under a good English master, and tested by Mr. Oxenham's proposed scheme of University Middle Class examinations. If one of the private institutions were to start a finishing class for practical education in book-keeping, commercial letter-writing and short-hand, I think the results would be useful. For short-hand writers, especially, there is a demand among lawyers and merchants, and no local supply. As for press-readers who draw here Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 and more per mensem, it is simply impossible to obtain them from the present educational establishments Any advertisement will draw scores of applications from "educated natives," all of them, however, unsuited for the work. I am speaking from my own point of view. But I venture to think that the merchants, bankers and lawyers here, if they judged the question from their stand-points, would agree in the main with what I have written.

I only received your letter to-night, and regret that I have been compelled to write so hastily upon so important a subject.—Yours faithfully,

H. CURWEN.

Times of India Office, Oct. 26, 1882.

VISIT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION TO NEGAPATAM.

A DEPUTATION of the Education Commission, consisting of the Hon. the President (Dr. Hunter), accompanied by the Rev. Wm. Miller, of the Madras Christian College, the Rev. Dr. Jean, the Rector of the Negapatam College, arrived by the 11-40 p. m. train on Thursday, the 19th instant, and were received on the platform by a number of gentlemen. The Hon. Dr. Hunter and Mr. Miller at once drove to the Jesuit College, where they were the guests of Dr. Jean during their short stay in Negapatam. Friday morning was occupied in visiting several educational institutions in the place, the College, the Jesuit High School, the Wesleyan Mission High School, the Hindu High School, the Wesleyan Mission Branch School, the High Caste Girls' School, and the Convent Girls' School, two Pyall Schools, &c. Addresses were presented at the principal institutions, and Dr. Hunter made suitable replies, which were receved with applause. The students of the Jesuit College received Dr. Hunter with an address of welcome in Latin Herxameters. At 1 p. m. a deputation from the Negapatam Native Association waited on Dr. Hunter and unfolded their views on the subject of education in general. D. Hunter replied at length to the address, going over the various points referred to, and urging upon the deputation the necessity of self-help as a basis for Government aid. While admitting the inconvenience of frequent examinations, he pointed out the difficulty, which a Department of Education encounters in adopting any other method of testing progress. In speaking of the unsuitableness of some of the vernacular text books now in use, he insisted that the true remedy lies in the hands of educated natives themselves. They alone could produce really suitable school-books in the vernacular languages After luncheon the students of the College gave an entertainment in the shape of a "Kolattam" dance, interspersed with glees, by the College choir, and two Latin addresses, one to Dr. Hunter and the other to the Rev. Wm. Miller. Dr Hunter made a speech to the boys, thanking them for their efforts, which he spoke of in high terms of praise. In the course of his address he made a very happily conceived impromptu acrostic in verse of Dr. Jean's name, in rejoinder to a Latin acrostic on his own name. Dr. Jean is the leading Catholic educationist in the Madras Presidency. In his address he had laid stress on the removal of the Jesuit seat of learning from Negapatam to their new college at Trichinopoly.

J's for the Jesuits learned and kind,
E for their efforts to train up the mind,
A's their antipathy strong against cram,
And N. their New College from Negapatam.

Mr. Miller followed, expressing in feeling terms the great satisfaction he had experienced in seeing the good work going on in the College, and said that if the work of the Commission end in nothing else than such happy meetings as the present, which testified that there was a common soil upon which all creeds and classes could meet in their efforts to promote the momentous and common end they all had at heart, its labours will not be in vain.

At 10 a. m. the Hon. Dr. Hunter, accompanied by Mr. Miller, Dr. Jean, and several of the Jesuit Fathers, entered the hall of St. Joseph's College, which had been prepared for the reception. As soon as the Commission had taken their seats on the platform the choir sang a madrigal, and then the Rector delivered an address, setting forth the origin and work of the college, its wants, and its prospects.

Dr. Hunter, in the course of his reply, said he had seen many Catholic institutions in this country, from the Convent in the Himalayas beyond Simla, through all the provinces of Northern and Central India, to S. Joseph's of Negapatam in the far south. Everywhere he had found such institutions doing much good work with very small means, But this was the first time, if he excepted the ancient Catholic College of Agra, that he had seen so large an assembly of native students in a Catholic institution. His friend and colleague, Mr. Miller, had prepared him for the magnificence of your buildings. But what impressed him even more than that magnificence, is the conscientious supervision of the Fathers, the conscientious teaching of the masters, and the conscientious diligence of the taught. (Cheers.) It is nearly fifteen years since this institution first began to adopt its course of instruction to the requirements of the University Examinations. The percentage of results in the F. A. in the University Examination of the present year, obtained by S. Joseph's College, is the highest in the Madras Presidency, next to the great Native College of Combakonam. This fact pointed to thoroughness of the work done by the young men before him. When the institution gave a gratuitous education, its aid was restricted to "promising pupils." While, therefore, its whole system was based on the solid foundations of self-help, it also held out chances of success in life, to those whom nature had designed for success, but to whom fortune had denied the means. It was very gratifying to hear that the students who had done most honour to the institution, were precisely those "poor promising pupils" whom the Fathers had carefully selected for their benevolent aid. (Cheers.) He was told that the grants given by Government to the college and not increased with the with the work done. This was not a point upon which the Commission could enter there. They made no promises, and could give no pledges with regard to specific grievances. But the object of the Commission was to find out how education could best be aided and it was no secret that they believed that such aid was best given to self-helping institutions. He might honestly express a hope, therefore, that S. Joseph's College and kindred seats of learning might be the first to benefit by our labours." (Cheers.)

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the President and members of the Education Commission visited the above institution. They were received at the entrance by the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and taken to the spacious hall on the top floor of the school building, where a number of boys and girls belonging to the institution were seated. The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and his colleagues, who were received by the pupils with loud cheers, took their seats on a dais. Among those present in the hall were Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Framjee N. Patel, Homejee C. Dady, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and Dossabhoy N. Wadia, the Principal of the institution.

Some English recitations, including a poetical address of welcome specially composed for the occasion by Mr. D. N. Wadia, were given by boys belonging to the different standards. A pupil recited some lines in Persian, and a number of girls sang a Gujerati song in praise of Lord Ripon, composed by the Superintendent of the girls' schools. The recitations were well delivered, and were frequently applauded.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then read an address of welcome signed by all the members of the Managing Committe, and presented it to Mr. Hunter. The address was as follows :—

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—It is our pleasing duty as President and members of the managing committee of this institution to heartily welcome you to our schools. Many measures of undoubted public utility have emanated in rapid succession from the Supreme Government since that eminent statesman Lord Ripon, whose name is already enshrined in the hearts of the people, assumed charge of the Viceregal office; but none of them are calculated to be more fruitful of good results than the appointment of the Education Commission. The very fact that H. E. the Viceroy has selected a gentleman of so much ability and learning, and such varied experience, to preside over its deliberations is a guarantee that nothing will be left undone to promote the mental, moral, and physical culture of the people. Gentleman, the eyes of all India are directed to your proceedings with earnest attention, and the tact, patience, and courtesy which you display, and the pains you take in examining such a mass of conflicting evidence, evoke the warmest expressions of commendation from all quarters. We feel confident that the evidence of the numerous witnesses you have already examined, and of those you are going to examine, cannot fail to be of the utmost importance in reconstructing the system of public education on a sounder basis. Professor Oxenham's proposed scheme of modifying the present form of the Matriculation Examination so as to do away with its dual character and make it a test of middle class education, with such desirable additions to the curriculum as book-keeping, native accounts, and a fair knowledge of the vernacular, would, if it could be carried out in practice, prove extremely beneficial to such students as cannot aspire to a University career. The present high pressure system of education, which is kept up simply to meet the requirements of the Matriculation Examination, has been condemned on all hands, as by exacting so much work from little children it undermines their constitution, injuriously burdens their minds, and impairs their eyesight. You, gentlemen, would confer a great boon on the poor and middle classes of the people of India if you could succeed in modifying the standards of school education now in force in such a way as to do away with classical languages, Euclid, and other difficult subjects which, though highly useful to those who are destined for a University career, are nothing but a stumbling block in the way of those whom circumstances compel to seek employment soon after finishing their school course. What would be of more practical importance to the latter class of students than these subjects is such studies as elementary book-keeping, the native method of casting accounts, commercial and ordinary letter-writing both in English and the vernaculars, good handwriting, and such other cognate subjects as might prepare them for trades, arts, and industrial pursuits, and for service in banking-houses and in mercantile and Government offices. Arrangements for teaching higher subjects should be made for such students as might desire to advance their studies after passing the test of middle class examination. As regards this institution, all that we need say is that as it is under Government inspection we deem it our wisest course to conform as far as possible to the standards laid down for Government schools. As the funds of our institution could not afford to pay a high salary to a European Principal, we tried the experiment (on the resignation of Dr. Burgess in 1873) of placing our schools under a duly qualified gentleman of our own community by appointing to the vacant principalship Mr. D. N. Wadia, M. A., of the Bombay University, and we are very happy to say that the experiment has proved completely successful, and that we receive from time to time from such experienced educational officers as General Waddington, Professor Kirkham, and Mr. Jacob the gratifying assurance that our schools (to quote the words of the first-named gentleman) "may certainly rank in teaching, discipline, and general efficiency with any schools of their class in the Presidency." Judged also by the Matriculation test, the institution now holds a much higher position among the high schools of the Presidency than it ever did before. With these few words we once more cordially bid you welcome to our institution and give you our best thanks for the honour you have done us by visiting our schools.

Mr. Hunter said there was not one of the three gentlemen who sat with him but was well acquainted by personal observation with the good work which the institution was doing. Although this was the first time that it had been his good fortune to visit the institution, it was not the first time that he had heard of it, or of the work it had been doing. He thought that no Englishman in India, nor any Englishman in any other part of the world, could be a stranger to the name of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (loud cheers)—one whose memory is perpetuated by many public memorials. When he looked at the banner hung in the hall, he saw the secret of the late baronet's success. He referred to the motto, "Industry and Liberality," emblazoned on it. (Applause.) The speaker hoped he might add that he claimed a friendship with Mr. Wadia, the Principal of the institution. He claimed Mr. Wadia as his literary friend. Mr. Wadia was the author of a book which would redound to the credit of any man of letters, and his merits would, no doubt, be appreciated by the rising generation. For himself, he could only say that he was so delighted with Mr. Wadia's book that he read it himself, and then sent it home to his children. (Cheers.) The address which had been read out by Sir Jamsetjee dwelt in a temperate manner upon some of the shortcomi[illegible] of the educational system, and suggested [illegible] remedies. Speaking for himself, it was his [illegible] earnest desire to lighten the burden of educa[illegible] upon the young, and everything they could sug[illegible] that might make education pleasing to mid[illegible] class boys and girls would receive his earnest [illegible]sideration and hearty support (applause), beca[illegible] he thought that in this country education so[illegible]times pressed too heavily on the young. He was very much touched by the recitations delivered that afternoon by the young people. They were all well delivered, and some of them appealed in a special manner to his own early recollections. He was very glad to hear the poem of Wordsworth on the education of the poor, not only for its own sake, but because it brought to his mind one of the great educationists whom they had in Bombay. They had among them an Englishman entertaining a noble sympathy with the aspirations of the natives, and he (Mr. Hunter) rejoiced to find that the people of Bombay appreciated the ardent desire which this true-hearted man had for the advancement of this country, and that they rewarded this sympathy with their gratitude. (Cheers.) Besides the poem of Wordsworth, the recitation which struck him most was the very beautiful girls' song in praise of His Excellency Lord Ripon. He was quite sure that when Lord Ripon left this country, he would carry with him the pleasant recollection that he had been able to do something for the little boys and the little girls of India. (Cheers.) He was glad to find in the address that this institution, while enabling young men to earn their bread, also stored their minds with remembrances which enabled them in the midst of their fears and anxieties and pleasures to turn to the intellectual work done by the great men of the past. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Hunter said he was sorry that an engagement elsewhere compelled him to leave the premises in a few minutes; but before he went away he felt sure that his colleagues, Messrs. Lee Warner and Telang, would like to say a few words. He need hardly say that all the members of the Commission were proud of this invitation; and when he went back to Calcutta, he would carry away a most grateful recollection of the welcome which he had received on the occasion, and of the good work which the institution had been doing. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lee Warner then rose and said that he had very little to add to the admirable speech which his honourable colleague, the President, had just delivered. He (Mr. Lee Warner) never came into the school building without seeing at once the reason why the Parsee community, though small in numbers, was yet able to make such an impression upon the vast community of this city. The name of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had been very well known to him when he was officially connected with Bombay, and he found that if there was any trait in his character stronger than another, it was his recognition of the obligations which he owed to the community, and his appreciation of knowledge. It was a matter for congratulation that those traits were hereditary. It was one of the features of the educational and other movements of the Parsee community that they were led by their leaders, and he felt sure that if the Mahomedans and Hindoos in this city were led in the same way, their institutions would prosper as well as the present one. Apart from combination, which was the secret of their success, the Parsees had also a spirit of enterprise. They were all aware that there was no school in the Fort which was able to attract more pupils than Mr. Manockjee Cooper's school, which was a good instance of the success of private enterprise.

Mr. Telang said that he felt he could very cordially sympathize with the tribute which had been just paid by Mr. Lee Warner to the enterprise and the power of combination shown by the Parsee community under their head, Sir Jamsetjee. He had always felt that the Parsee community had in this respect given a most noble example, which all the other natives of this country ought to imitate if they wished to improve their status. He thought that institutions like the Parsee Benevolent Institution, which was so well-managed by a Parsee, should multiply among the different classes of the natives. The pupils had a very good example before them in the person of their Principal, Mr. Wadia, which they would do well to imitate. (Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given by the boys for the Education Commission. The Hon'ble President said he should like Mr. Jacob to say a few words because he knew more about the institution than any other member. Mr. Hunter also announced that in remembrance of the visit of the Commission, the Head-master had resolved to give the pupils a holiday for a couple of days. Mr. Hunter then left.

Mr. Jacob said that Colonel Waddington and Mr. Kirkham had examined the schools, and had recorded their high opinion of the way in which they were conducted. He had himself examined the schools about two years ago, and though he had expected a very high state of proficiency, he must confess that what he actually found very much exceeded his expectations. (Cheers.) In every branch and every part of the institution he had found the same spirit of work, and what pleased him most of all, the same highly moral tone. This was no mean praise for a large and compact institution like this. Fur-

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ther, the institution taught the pupils to develop their bodies along with their minds. The speaker concluded with the hope that it might remain for many years to come under the able and sympathetic administration of Mr. Wadia. (Applause.)

The members of the Commission left the premises amidst much cheering.

BENGAL.

INQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER OUDH.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered a Marine Court of Inquiry to be held into the loss of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer Oudh, which foundered in Garden Reach on Saturday, the 14th instant.—*Indian Daily News.*

WILSON'S CIRCUS.—Last night (Friday) Mr. Wilson opened his season as usual, to an enormous concourse of spectators, the natives literally mustered in thousands and followed the programme with the most lively interest. The circus is certainly quite, equal if not superior, to what Mr. Wilson has brought in former years, and we believe the full strength of the company has not yet appeared. There were none of the shortcomings always considered excusable on first nights; the company all exhibited the most perfect training.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Information was given to the police yesterday (Friday) morning that a Mr. John David Knight, Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Office Press, had died suddenly under the following circumstances:—From enquiries made it appears that deceased had for some days past been drinking pretty freely, and on Thursday night retired as usual. On Friday morning at about 6 A. M. his daughter entered the room in which he was and found him still asleep but breathing very heavily. His son suspecting something wrong sought medical advice, and some medicine was administered to him. On taking it down he vomited twice, bringing up some black fluid each time, and immediately after expired. A *postmortem* examination will be made with a view to the holding of an inquest.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT ON THE HOOGHLY.—On Wednesday evening rather a ludicrous accident occurred on the river opposite the Eden gardens. The steamers that ply between this and Midnapore have a pontoon out some way into stream with a paltform connecting it with the shore. On the day and time mentioned, an inward steamer poured its living freight on to the pontoon, on which some two hundred men, women, and children had already stationed themselves, when to their great surprise and amazement the structure quietly, but surely, sank into the water. The scene that followed is better imagined than described. Fortunately, it was ebb tide at the time, and no fatal results could have accrued, but the suddenness of the occurrence threw the crew of the pontoon into the little water there was, and they did not get off without a wetting and a fright. The Port Commissioners immediately set about lifting the submerged pontoon.—*Indian Daily News.*

ANOTHER RIVER ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last a large party of pleasure-seekers set out picnicing. The place chosen was a garden at Baranagore, on the banks of the river north of Calcutta, known as Jodoonath Mullick's garden house; the means of transit was a large budgerow. All went fairly till opposite the Baranagore jute mills, alongside the pump that supplies the engine-boilers with water. Here the boat ran upon some submerged stakes, which drove a large hole through her bottom, when she began to settle down rapidly. The consternation and confusion that ensued were great, but owing to the presence of mind of a gentleman the whole party were kept under control, and the crew, under his direction, contrived to land some twenty-two souls in safety on the mill bank, when the boat almost immediately after sunk from sight.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SMART SWINDLER DETECTED.—A young Eurasian who, some years ago, signalised himself in connection with the theft or embezzlement of a large sum of money from the Bhaghulpore Treasury, and for which, after trial at the High Court Sessions, he was awarded five years' rigorous imprisonment, has, for the last few months, been doing rather a brisk business by swindling several tradesmen in Calcutta. His method this time has been to send orders for goods in the names of known and trusted constituents; and in two instances Mr. Oliver John Macdonld, *alias* Annaniah, *alias* Bradley, has had had the effrontery to send forged cheques in payment of the goods. Macdonald's game has, however, not been longlived, and we are glad to know that he is to be brought to justice at the instances of a well-known firm of cabinet-makers. Encouraged by his successes on two former occasions, he sent an order to the prosecuting firm for certain goods in the name of a wealthy Rajah. The order, as the forgery was a very clever one, was instantly complied with; but the Fates on this occasion seem to have been dead against the cheat: for, two days after the goods had been despatched, the Rajah himself called, and, on being shown the order declared it to be a forgery, and said that his suspicions fell on a Mr. Macdonald. The firm immediately placed themselves in communication with the Calcutta Police, who said that they had no less than three warrants against Macdonald, and that [illegible] been searching for him since July last. [illegible] taken to stop the delivery of the [illegible] Office authorities of Khaghoul [illegible] wired to. The firm also [illegible] District Police. Inspector [illegible] watch and ar[illegible] himself [illegible] goods [illegible] *Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE N. E. M[illegible] Messrs. Stephen[illegible] report as follows:—[illegible] but as was the case last [illegible] accompanied the change of [illegible] and Natives begin to express anxiety as to the future. There is, however, ample time yet for the usual rainfall, and nothing at present to indicate any scarcity. The next few weeks will, however, no doubt continue to be watched with some anxiety."—*Mail.*

QUARTER MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department, formed at Ootacamund in April last, having been broken up, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has made the following postings:—Captain W. A. Yule, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, Ceded Districts, and Captain A. G. Hutchins from Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, Ceded District to the Western District.—*Mail.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 32, Farringtonrd, London.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP,

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

24, Old Bond-street, London.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and [illegible]g of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in [illegible], very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of [illegible] and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest health[illegible] Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made medicin[illegible] PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose only by J. [illegible] very label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by name is on [illegible] A most valuable and essential medicine for all Chemists [illegible] the Cape, and Colonies generally. India, Austral[illegible]

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken gr[illegible] hair, and in a few days completely colour. The effect is superior to bring back the natura[illegible]tantaneous dye, and does not in that produced by an in[illegible] jure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring [illegible]rey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly n[illegible]atural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended [illegible] for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dre[illegible]sing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, H[illegible]air-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the [illegible]orld. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced [illegible] preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. [illegible] valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller[illegible]

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London. Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Beat Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, English cooking Stove, Choice rare Plants, First ate Carriage and Horses at upper Colaba, near the Lunatic Asylum.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1882, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place, being the property of Doctor W. NOLAN, comprising of sets of handsome drawing, dining, bed and cookroom furniture, consisting of Ottoman, sofa, arm, and setting chairs, sideboard, Round Tables, Teapoys, parafine lamps, wall brackets, chests of drawers, blackwood screens looking glass, clock, brass mounted English iron bedstead complete, variegated China mats best plated glass and porcelain ware, English cooking stove complete, Papens patent soup digester, large copper cooking pots, choice ferns and rare crotons in variety, Book, &c., &c.

One handsome carriage with a pair of horses and harness (if not previously disposed off.)

The property will be on view (this evening).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF choice and valuable Oleographs and Chromos in splendid and elegant gilt frames by the best artists without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of Oleographs and Chromos, comprising following subjects: Moses in Bulrushes, Finding of Moses, Nude figure on the Terrace, Goddess of Flower and Fruit, Queen of Hearts, Card Party, Kings Party, Romeo, Huguenot, in the Harem, Good Day's Work, Please a Penny, Female Heads, Last Moments of Mary, First Step to Fame, Snow Drops, Heartease, Ruby, Her Carriage Waits, Corn Flour, Amber, The Swing Affectionate, Blonde, Brunette, Her Majesty, Fishing Girl, Simply to the Cross, Pedestal Figures, Princess Beatrice, Summer and Winter, &c., &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square piano forte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action, especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2, and 3-light hanging argand lamps first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one first-rate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double-barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong English-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high-caste grey Arab horse, 14-3, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, very handsome and rich dinner and dessert services, best electro-plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 5 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, biscuit-box, egg boiler, coffee urn, large tea tray, ice pitcher, round waiter, revolving butter pot, claret jug, breakfast companion, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, complete in case, 18 fish knives by "Elkington," table, piano and chamber candlesticks, salt-cellars, napkin rings, solid silver spoons and forks, gold watches, one open faced lady's watch, enamelled back with diamond, cutlery, &c., one case containing one double barrelled muzzle-loading rifle by Charles Lancaster and one double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun by Alex. Maitland, one double barrelled gun by J. Reilly, 1 Henri-Martini rifle with Westley Richard patent; very handsome blackwood french-polished and elaborately carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, centre ottoman, teapoys, centre flower stand, chiffonier, a solid mahogany grand square piano (7 octaves) by Collard and Collard, made for Indian climate, very handsome 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, rich Brussels carpets, China jars, real bronze flower vases, marble figures, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice oleographs, oil-painting and cromolithographs, handsome large four-post bedstead, iron bedstead with spring mattresses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, camphorwood chest of drawer, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of valuable books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built brougham by John Lyon.
1 Do. do. buggy by R. James.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, and lady's saddle.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALWOOD PLANKS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENETT & Co., will sell by dublic auction at Carnac-bunder, on account of Hajee Cassum Joosub.

Ex s. s. Cathay.

A bout 85 tons of dealwood planks of different sizes.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchases.

AUCTION SALE of a Collection of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots at Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Byculla, next to the Victoria Garden, a collection of choice an rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of dracenas, ferns, crotons, boganvilia, palms, &c., &c., the property of SALIAS E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at 75, Gowalia Tank road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. F. PEARSON, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Cotalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st October, 1882.

NOTICES.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GENT'S.

	Rs.	a.
KID DRESS BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, PATENT GOLOSHED AND BEVELLED SOLES ...	16	8
KID "BALMORALS," CALF GOLOSH, TOE CAPS, KID UPPERS, VERY STRONG ...	16	0
PATENT COURT SHOES, BEST QUALITY, SPLENDIDLY FINISHED ...	12	8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, VERY LIGHT ...	13	8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, SECOND QUALITY ...	11	8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, COLOURED CLOTH TOPS, LEATHER FACINGS ...	12	8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, DOUBLE TOES, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE ...	10	0
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, RUBBER SOLES, FOR TENNIS, &c. ...	10	8
DITTO DITTO ...	8	8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	8	8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	7	8
DITTO DITTO ...	5	8

LADIE'S.

	Rs.	a.
OXFORD SHOES, MOROCCO LEATHER, HIGH FRENCH HEELS ...	6	8
OXFORD SHOES, GLACI KID, MILITARY HEELS, VERY STYLISH ...	8	8
PATENT LEATHER COURT SHOES, HIGH HEELS... ...	8	8
MOROCCO LEATHER COURT SHOES, WITH BOWS ...	5	8
MOROCCO LEATHER WALKING SHOES, STRONG AND NEAT ...	7	8
MOROCCO OPEN SHOES, PATENT FACINGS, COOL AND LIGHT ...	8	0
PRUNELLO COURT SHOES, WITH TASTE, FULLY EMBROIDERED TOES ...	7	8
SATIN COURT SHOES, HIGH FRENCH HEELS, &c., VERY PRETTY ...	9	8
GLACI KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, MILITARY HEELS, &c... ...	14	8
GLOVE KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, BEAUTIFULLY COOL & COMFORTABLE ...	14	8
CALF KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS FOR WALKING, VERY STRONG... ...	14	0

Blue canvass Plimsoll Shoes with rubber soles; Grecian Slippers in coloured morocco leather; Margate Slippers in buff and black leather, &c., &c., &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., &c.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned are in STOCK, and the BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE:—

WHITE KID.

	Rs.	as.	
2 Buttons, superior	1	8	per pair.
3 ,, ...	1	12	,,
4 ,, ...	1	12	,,
5 ,, ...	3	4	,,
6 ,, ...	3	8	,,
8 ,, ...	4	8	,,
12 ,, ...	6	8	,,

BLACK SWEDISH.

	Rs.	as.	
3 or 4 Buttons	2	4	,,

COLOURED KID.

	Rs.	as.	
2 Buttons, superior	1	8	,,
3 ,, ...	2	0	,,
4 ,, ...	1	12	,,
4 ,, superior	2	4	,,
6 ,, ...	3	8	,,
8 ,, ...	4	8	,,

BLACK KID.

	Rs.	a.	
2 Buttons	1	8	per pair.
2 ,, superior	1	12	,,
4 ,, ...	2	4	,,
4 ,, superior	2	12	,,
6 ,, ...	3	8	,,
8 ,, ...	4	8	,,
10 ,, ...	5	8	,,
12 ,, ...	6	8	,,

RIDING GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.	
2 Buttons	1	4	,,
4 ,, ...	1	12	,,

GENT'S WHITE KID.

	Rs.	a.	
1 Button	1	8	,,
1 ,, superior	2	0	,,
Riding	1	12	,,

Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts from 2 to 8 Buttons.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE TWELVE MONTHS PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand:—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,

In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SON'S GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,

10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases ....Rs. 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, ex s. s. HYDASPES, Supernumerary CHARGERS and POLO PONIES, the property of officers just returned from service in Egypt.

For particulars apply to the CONDUCTOR in charge, Transport Department Lines, near Marine Lines.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents.

Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THE P. W. STORES, MADRAS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS consisting of Theodolites, Dumpy and Y Levels, Circumferenters, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Aneroids, &c., lately in use by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

Applications to be made in person or by Agent, at the P. W. Stores, to the undersigned.

W. L. C. BADDELEY, Lieut. R.E.,
Genl. Supdt. P. W. Stores.

Madras, 13th October, 1882.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT MATHERAN.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS with outhouses known as the Sanitarium at Matheran.

Particulars of sale can be ascertained on application during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office at Thana, where tenders must be delivered before noon on the 1st November, 1882.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.

Thana, 9th October, 1882.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

SOCKS for TROOPS, European and native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.

London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 10th October, 1882.
2. To appoint Directors.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the chairman.

By order of the Directors
For the Gordon Mills, Limited.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th Oct., 1882.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, on TUESDAY, the 31st October, instant, at 3 P.M. Madras time, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two Half-yearly audited Balance-sheets made up to 31st December 1881 and 30th June 1882 respectively.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Bard of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st October, 1882.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October 1882 to 14th November 1882, both days inclusive.

The Books of the Company are open during office hours for the inspection of Shareholders for one week previous to the day of the meeting.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1882, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1882, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Narronjee in place of Mr. Nuthoo Soonderjee, deceased, and of Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass in place of Mr. Narronjee Mooljee, resigned.

3rd—To appoint an auditor for the year 1882-83, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુ૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 31st October to 14th November, 1882, both days inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at noon in November, 1882, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend:—

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Hospital Bedding, &c. under Schedule No. 22.	On 6th November, 1882.
	Oil and Oil Kerosine, under Schedule No. 24.	On 8th November, 1882.
Bombay	Hired Boat tonnage and Sea and Land Carriage, under Schedule No. 23 and 23 B.	On 6th November, 1882.
	Oil Kerosine under Schedule No. 24 A.	On 8th November, 1882.

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contracts.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 9, 1882.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the RAILWAY between HUBLI and GADAK, a distance of 36¾ miles.

Specifications and particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Company in Poona on or after the 6th November.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hubli and Gadak Railway" will be received not later than 30th November, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 25th October, 1882.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Apollo Street May 12, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms...	32 by 22
Do... ... ... do...	31 by 21
Field Officers ...	29 by 17
Captains...	24 by 14
Rowtee...	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses...	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent..	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses ...	
Rowtee in Circular form..	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers ...	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.

ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin	2	8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth; per tin.	3	8
Do. do. Beef Tea ,, ...	1	8
Essence of Beef ,, ...	2	4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea ,, ...	1	12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin ,, ...	0	15
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in ½ lb. tin ,, ...	0	6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina, in tins ,, ...	0	15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0	12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles..................	0	12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin	1	0
,, Bermuda ,, ...	1	0
Baking Powder..	0	8
Groas	0	10
Barley	0	10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets ...	0	8
,, ,, ,, tins ...	0	9
Isinglass, in packets	0	12
Gelatine, in 1 oz. packets............................	0	4
Maccaroni, 2 lbs. tin	1	8
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food	0	10
Best Coarse Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Tapioca, in 2 lbs. tins..................................	0	10
Vermicelli, in 2 lb. tins................................	1	8
Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids, per botl.	0	14
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Sago, Finest Pearl, in 2 lb. tins	0	10
Anglo-Swiss Milk, prepared in Switzerland ...	0	7
Nestle's Milk Food, per tin	1	0
,, Milk, per tin....................................	0	7
Gillon's Beef Tea, per tin	0	12
,, Essence of Beef	0	14
,, Chicken Broth....................................	0	8

BOLTON & COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882..........................£300,690
,, 1881..........................£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,189,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277	3	1	1876	£3,492,950	1	4
1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ,,	5,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ,,	3,750,000

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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........Rs.	2,000,000
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